THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

VOL. V NO. 62 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
" Sydney	690	480
" New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
" Sydney	945	720
" New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 276, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kamania Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phadnis
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— Taj. Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Bandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Vedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Bhoorsingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Le Caoix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1869

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dairen)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING an EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok. Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK: and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

Enjoy your evening at

A. VIANELLI'S

REFRESHMENT ROOM

Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.

No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGORS IN A LANDED PROPERTY AT 10TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions of the Transferee, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises on the 14th day of March, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest of the Mortgagors Fateh Mahomed Bhaiyejeebhai and Pulibai widow of Noor Mahomed Bhaijibhai and the said Fateh Mahomed Bhaijibhai as the heirs and legal representatives of the said Noor Mahomed Bhaijibhai deceased in the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in the Transferee by an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage bearing date the 8th day of October 1914, and made between Purka Dolla and others trading in the name, style and firm of Purka Dolla and Co., of the first part, the said Mortgagors of the second part and the Transferee of the third part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of newly assessed land (but described in some of the earlier deeds as of the Quit and Ground tenure), together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 10th Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 118 (one hundred and eighteen) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 141, New No. 16707, Old Survey Nos. 4350, 4351 and 4352, and New Survey No. 1-8834 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1875 Street Nos. 73-81 and bounded on the East by the property of Adamji Bhaijee, on the West by the property of Sayajee Narsee, on the North by sweeper's passage and on the South by the said Kamatipura 10th Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The sale of the remaining very valuable artistic and ornamental furniture belonging to Mr. H. N. Vakeel will be resumed TO-DAY at 2 p.m. at his bungalow, "The Cliff" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

Bed rooms furniture and library books will be sold to-day.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Walkeshwar Road, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood artistic furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, by Reed and Barton, and Ellkington dining table and chairs, large mirror sideboard and dinner wagon, drawing room suite in 10 pieces, English design cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, tatatand, handsome flower vases, writing tables, book cases, engraving and oil-paintings, selected seasoned wood bedroom furniture, fancy teapoys, Curzon chairs, revolving chair, brass, iron and wooden bedsteads, roll top writing table office tables, verandah benches, meatsafes, Hinks and Ditmar table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, China matting, alluminum cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of H. Mulrony, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 13th March, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P. M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 500 CASKS ENGLISH CEMENT.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at Katha Bazar Sheth Narsee Monji's Shop, by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Ebrahim Thavar:—

500 casks English cement "Hand" Brand.

The above is on view at the Vendor's Godown at Chinch Bunder New Road.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1917.

We are essentially Tailors, and Breeches makers and guarantee a satisfactory fit, in all garments which are cut by expert cutter and made up by skill labours.

VULLEY & SONS,

Ladies and Gents'. High grade Tailors,

GENERAL SUNDRY GOODS MERCHANTS,

Holland House,

Next to Hotel Majestic.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED,—An Indian youth (qualified Senior Accountant, age 25, salary Rs. 200, Government Service), wishes to marry a young medically qualified lady. Hindoo or Protestant Christian preferred. Please write to Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7366

WANTED

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MARINE ENGINEER, with Board of Trade Certificate Apply to Box No. 645, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7361

WANTED—Immediately a competent ACCOUNTANT. One with practical experience only need apply to Box No. 646, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7369

WANTED—a SHORTHAND TYPIST on a salary of Rs. 50 per month. Applicants should see the undersigned personally during office hours.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
7370 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED by English Lady, young pupils, (Parsis, Hindus, or Mahomedans, girls) for tuition in English. Apply Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 672

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivje Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the

SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7175 Cannel Road, Cawnpore

REQUIRED—A MILITARY SECRETARY to His Highness' Personal Staff. Salary up to Rs. 700, according to qualifications. Must be a Rajput of pure caste. Applications must be accompanied with photograph, which should be sent before 31st March, to the

PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. Shri Sewai Maharaj Shiromani Deo of Alwar (Rajputana).
7339

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar 3rd edition revised and up-to-dated is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "an excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 863

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—By a couple a SMALL COTTAGE at Panchgani for long duration. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 643, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7358

WANTED—A WHOLE TIME TEACHER in Senior Book-keeping. Salary according to qualifications. Apply immediately DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 89, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 7368

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

TO LET ON THE HILLS.—At MATHERAN.—From MARCH to 15th JUNE, 1917.—"BYRAMJEE HOUSE." A commodious, well situated, fully furnished House. Large drawing and dining room, 4 bed-rooms, 4 dressing and 4 bath-rooms, one office and one pantry room. Broad verandah all round. Kitchen, servants' rooms and godown, stabling for horses. Also Detached Guest House in same extensive compound. Four bed-rooms and 2 dressing rooms with 2 bath rooms. Verandah on three sides. The houses command excellent views.
At KHANDALLA.—From MARCH to 30th JUNE, 1917.—Mr. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S well known BUNGALOW, unique situation, grand panoramic views all round. Large drawing, dining and 4 bed rooms with bath rooms. Kitchen, servants' rooms and stable. Also 2 Detached Guest Houses. Garden and extensive grounds with fresh spring water well. Apply to

Mr. RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
7362

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

WANTED a CLERK, on the temporary establishment, on Rs. 30, plus Local Allowance Rs. 6, per month. Only those who have passed any of the following examinations and are below 25 years of age, need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received upto 26th March, 1917. Preference will be given to those who know type-writing work in addition.
(1) School Final Examination.
(2) The European High School Examination.
(3) The full senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
(4) Cambridge Senior Local Examination.
2. Applications should be in the handwriting of the candidate whose age, on the date of application together with his caste and subcaste, should be stated therein.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 9th March, 1917. 7367

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a 3rd dividend on Preference shares at 7 per cent. from 1st July, 1916, to 31st December, 1916, (less Income Tax) and 1st (final) dividend on ordinary shares at Rs. 9 per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1916 and a 1st dividend on Deferred shares at Rs. 46-13-9 per share for the year ending 31st December, 1916, was declared at the fifth General Meeting. The dividend will be made payable at the Company's Office at Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 19th instant between the Hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. except on Saturdays and Holidays.
Bombay, 7th March, 1917.
By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
7364 Agents.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 14th March, 1917, to 4th April, 1917, both days inclusive. The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in London on 21st March, 1917. 7347

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1917, at 10-45 a.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. N B Saklatvala as an additional Director.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

The Century Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 22nd March, 1917, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1917. 7354

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

GADAG COTTON MILL.

GADAG COTTON MILL, valued Rupees Ten Lakhs, FOR SALE. Good opportunity for Mill-Agents and capitalists. Mill in working order and can be inspected on spot at Gadag. Sealed offers for purchase invited in three weeks. For detailed list of Mill-buildings and machinery and other particulars, apply to Liquidators. Liquidators not bound to accept the highest offer if below reserve price.

ICHHARAM B.,
L. M. DESHPANDE,
Liquidators, Deccan Bank.
(In Liquidation.)
Poona, Bhawani Peth,
12th March, 1917. 7366

NOTICE.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES OF GUESTS attending the Garden Party at Government House on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, will enter by the *Lower Gate, Walkeshwar Road*, and pass out by the *Upper Gate* for parking purposes. The departure from the Garden Party will also be by the *Lower Gate*.
2. On arrival at the platform a ticket bearing a number, will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.
3. On departure as carriages come up, the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.
4. Guests coming in motor cars are informed that they should have a chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform, but will be parked with other cars according to the numbers allotted to them.
5. Guests coming in carriages or motor cars, are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing up or down the Lower Drive.

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY GIVEN NOTICE that any person dealing with Motilal, who was adopted by our client Mr. Sukhanand Gurmukhrai as a son will do so at his or her own risk. He has henceforth no connection with the said Sukhanand Gurmukhrai or with his estate which is all his self-acquired property.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Sukhanand Gurmukhrai.
Bombay, 10th March, 1917. 7363

DARJEELING.

THE EDEN SANITARIUM will OPEN on the 1st April, 1917.
For full particulars please apply to the
7287 SECRETARY.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2
OF PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
6-30 To-night 10
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
THE WHAT NOTS:
A HIGH CLASS VARIETY COMPANY
And
MYSTICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
RENVILLE ROBERTY
MASTER-MAGICIAN
AND ILLUSIONIST
MISS IRENE BERYL
Classical and speciality dancing, chorus, ballad and Serio Singing, ragtime medleys.
"THE ONE WITHOUT A SECOND"
CHARLIE
Comedian and sifflueur.
THE WARLEYS.
MINISTERS OF MIRTH.
Sketch Artists and Dancers.
SEE THEM IN THE GREAT SENSATIONAL
VAMPIRE
DANCE
and the Humorous Revue
JACK ASHORE
MISS MONA
The ever Popular Soubrette
Above MAMMOTH varieties intercepted by
THE FLOWER GIRL
OF MONT MARTRE
Also COMEDY
THURSDAY MARCH 15TH.
OUR GALA NIGHT AND CHANGE.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY at the TOWN HALL, at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 13th March till 27th March (including Sundays).

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
DO NOT MISS
the 2nd and final Episode in the career of the
"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS."
This week
"FANFAN & CLAUDINET."
MARIE FROMET
as
"CLAUDINET"
MADELINE FROMET
as
"FANFAN"
showing the terrible struggles of the
"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"
With the Travelling Show.
In this episode Jean, who was given away to Limace the Burglar is now grown up and known as "Fanfan," trained to be a thief, and has, for his companion in escapades, Claudinet (MARIE FROMET), nephew to Limace. These little wretches enact an enchanting drama interwoven with love, misfortune, devotion and sublime self-sacrifice.
The Incomparable Comedian
WIFFLES
As "A Dancing Master."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Every Evening at 9-30 sharp!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
presents the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY
COMPANY
in a Season of Musical Comedy and Revue
25 Clever and Versatile Artistes.
FIRST PRODUCTION!
THE LONDON COLISEUM REVUE
"THE REDHEADS"
A Musical Comedy Revue in 2 acts.
Book by William Baron. Music by Robert Hood Browne.
Produced by
HARRY HALL
(Late producer London Hippodrome)
FULL ORCHESTRA
under the direction of
WOLSELEY CHARLES
Plan at ROSE & Co.
Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES!!
A Military Drama in 3 parts
"SONS OF FRANCE."
"THE MULTI MILLIONAIRE
WIFFLES."

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. 1882.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
Armando Vay's Latest Sensation
THE CIRCUS DANCER
THE CIRCUS DANCER
THE CIRCUS DANCER
in five gripping reels.
Featuring
COUNTESS CECYL TYRAN-PAGANINI.
Acknowledged to be a truly great production of the age.
DO NOT MISS IT. FEW DAYS LEFT
CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45 AND 10-30.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
USUAL HALF RATES.
Dainty illustrated booklet can be had at the theatre: PRICE ANNAS TWO.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.
This week
THE GREAT CLASSICAL PICTURE
THE PRIEST OF ISIS
or
THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII
See the startling sacrifices of Mydia.
A powerful plot, exquisite scenic settings combined with the best talent in the Cinema world.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
N. B.—Booklet sent free to any address upon request.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
CHARLES DE LARUE CRIME INVESTIGATOR
Detective Serial
20,000 Feet long. First Part:— 00 Feet.
On the track of
"THE VAMPIRES"
"THE VAMPIRES"
"THE VAMPIRES"
Further Series of
"THE GRIP OF EVIL"
3 SHOWS—7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M.
OLYMPIA
CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

ELDORADO!
ELDORADO!!
ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD.
One minute walk from
GRANT ROAD RAILWAY STATION.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY
45,000 Feet.
which drew the first 2 Nights packed houses. Beats all record, come one—come all—wait none, to see the wonders of Cinematograph.
Our Gaint Screen with absolutely bes projection and lights speaks for itself.
DON'T MISS TO SEE
the first two episodes 5,000 feet.
ONLY 4 DAYS MORE.
From Saturday, another complete change of programme with 2nd instalment of the greatest FILM
THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY
DON'T FORGET
everything under entire European management and personal supervision of experts.
TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturdays & Sundays
EXTRA MATINEE SHOW AT 5 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Boxes Re. 1-8. First class Re. 1, 2nd class Annas 8 and 3rd class Annas 4.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price to all classes.

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Bold Type Edition

Mysteries of the Court of London in 17 volumes	10-0-0
Mysteries of London in 13 volumes	7-0-0
Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter 4 vols.	3-0-0
Bronze Statue in 4 vols..	3-0-0
Beauty & Pleasure in 9 vols	5-0-0
Robert Macaire in 2 vols...	1-0-0
Soldier's Wife in 2 vols. ..	1-4-0
Seamstress complete ..	1-0-0

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EMPTY JARS.
Stone-ware glazed English empty jars of Acid about 700 in stock.
Apply sharp to,
MAHASHANKER T. VAIDYA.
Ghadiali Pole.—BARODA.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TWICE DAILY
at
5-30 AND 9-30.
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
FOR THE LAST PERFORMANCES,
NEW, ARTISTES, NEW
Commencing
THURSDAY, MARCH 15TH
AT 9-30
FIRST APPEARANCE
of
ADELE
ADELE
ADELE
THE GRACEFUL
AERIAL GYMNAST
Presenting acts
Unparalleled for,
Daring, Grace, and Grandeur
La Petite Adele the dainty little Lady on the Trapeze received an ovation for daring performance in mid-air.
"Vide Press."
FIRST APPEARANCE
of
WORTH
THE GREAT PYRAMID
PEDESTAL ARTISTE
FIRST APPEARANCE
of
JOLLY LEO
THE REFINED
ACROBATIC COMEDIAN.
NOTICE:—Owing to the arrival of the above new Artistes the season will be extended to Monday next.
PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 1-8, Gallery Rs. 1, and Annas 8, Boxes Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.
PLANS FOR RESERVED SEATS AT ROSE & CO.
CHILDREN HALF PRICES TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCE.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.
Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—
White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.
Raw Linseed Pure Oil.
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We manufacture also:—
French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.
Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities.
THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.
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Telegraphic Address:—White Paint.
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BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes; Re. 1 and As. 12.

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on 09 April, 2017

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 12.

The weather continued dry but conditions are becoming slightly unsettled in north-east India.

Forecast:—A few falls in Assam.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hour- on Monday, the 12th March 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess but night temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect in Upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature has become nearly normal; night temperature has fallen and is now in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in south Hyderabad; night temperature is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Weather has become generally settled. Isolated showers are possible on the south Coromandel Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 12th of March 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	82.0	58.0	63	..	0.23	+0.67
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB						
Multan	87.8	53.6	40	..	0.88	—1.12
Rawalpind	80.5	45.2	37	..	0.19	—6.13
Lahore	84.6	50.4	55	..	0.01	—2.71
Hissar	85.9	50.9	36	..	0.67	..
Ambala	83.7	54.5	68	..	1.14	—4.33
Delhi	85.6	53.8	43	..	0.75	—1.42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.8	53.3	37	..	1.66	—0.71
Mainpuri	89.3	56.4	54	..	2.40	—0.58
Jhansi	87.4	58.4	43	..	3.99	+0.77
Cawnpore	87.0	60.1	39	..	3.04	+2.09
Allahabad	89.2	57.5	47	..	0.39	+0.98
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	89.5	54.2	65	..	0.18	—0.62
Karachi	82.7	64.5	74	..	0.04	—1.16
Ajmer	83.8	53.7	37	..	0.40	—1.18
Jalpore	87.8	57.3	34	..	0.12	—0.44
Kotah	88 0	63 6	31	..	0.41	—0.74
Mount Abu	75.2	59.0	30	..	0.53	+0.71
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.0	60.9	48	..	0	+0.68
Dwarka	80.3	65.7	50	..	0	—0 68
Veraval	79.1	65.2	63	..	0.02	—0.45
Rajkot	91.0	56.0	24	..	0	—0.45
Bhavnagar Para	90.8	62.6	55	..	0	—0.53
Surat	93.3	72.3	63	..	1.04	—0.33
Ahmedabad	95.7	66.6	26	..	1.15	+0.66
Deesa	94.0	60.5	31	..	1.13	+0.64
Neemuch	85.1	56.2	19	..	1.76	+0.36
Indore	87.6	56.7	39	..	5.25	+0.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.1	57.3	51	..	3.06	+2.99
Saugor	87.4	60.6	42	..	4.60	+0.98
Hoshangabad	90.5	68.4	57	..	1.68	+3.03
Khandwa	92.2	68.2	37	..	4.07	+0.59
Akola	94.9	69.5	22	..	4.11	+2.79
Amraoti	94.6	69.1	24	..	5.67	+2.18
Nagpur	93.7	60.8	38	..	4.91	+3.43
Chanda	84.5	61.6	40	..	6.18	+2.66
Raipur	91.0	67.6	99	..	2.40	+4.34
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.5	70.1	71	..	8.65	+1.82
Ratnagiri	85.9	70.9	72	..	5.50	+7.95
Marmugao	87.0	72.9	73	..	9 08	+4.31
Karwar	88.3	68.3	85	..	11.65	+7.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.5	57.6	28	..	2.08	+0.80
Ahmednagar	91.3	58.9	18	..	2.95	+0.72
Poona	92.4	52.3	45	..	9.16	+1.83
Sholapur	99.3	67.3	33	..	4.80	+7.55
Bijapur	99.3	69.5	24	..	11.56	+5.40
Belgaum	92.1	61.1	28	..	2.95	+9.62
Aurangabad	92.5	62.5	26	..	3.21	+0.78
Nizamabad (Indur).	95.0	67.9	44	..	3.99	+1.62
Hyderabad	90.8	68.7	59	..	0.27	+2.13
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.5	75.9	75	..	6.20	+2.89
Calicut	88.4	76.6	83	..	5.78	—0.38
Cochin	91.9	78.2	76	..	21.85	—3.89
Colombo	83.6	74.4	95	..	11.00	—3.09
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.3	69.0	80	..	..	+4.23
Bellary	97.3	70.5	46	..	5.73	+3.36
Cuddapah	97.0	71.4	55	..	4.87	+0.96
Madras	87.0	67.0	83	..	18.52	—1.76
Bangalore	90.4	61.9	46	..	11.10	+7.25
Coimbatore	894.3	68.9	73	..	7.28	+1.88
Trichinopoly	95 0	72.5	68	..	3.54	—5.44
Nagapatam	87.2	70 8	82	..	16.46	—12.74

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Telegrams:—"ELECTRIC." Karachi.

COMMERCIAL.

ABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 12th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price	
March	11.70	
Mar-Apl	11.64	+12
Apl.-May	11.59	
May-June	11.55	
June-July	11.46	+13
July-Aug	11.38	
Aug.-Sept.	11.14	
Sept.-Oct.	10.88	+14
Oct.-Nov	10 73	
Nov. Dec.	10.64	
Dec.-Jan	10.58	+5
Jan.-Feb.	10.54	
Feb.-Mar	10.54	+4
Mar Apl.	10 53	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

COTTON YARN.

Liverpool 9th Mar.

Manchester Cloth Market Retail business all outlets yarns:—
Pressed for sale

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

LINSEED.

	London, Mar. 9th.
Linseed Calcutta Feb. Mar. Paid	 110
	London, Mar. 10th.
Linseed Calcutta. March-April Sellers..	.. 11⁰

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Mar. 12.

The Market at Colaba opened steady with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 400/4 and declined, on jobbers selling to Rs. 398/8.

Some little business is reported in Bengal and K./Akola May. Other qualities are neglected.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

M. G. Good Broach 399.

M. G. Fully Good Bengal 288.

M. G. K./Akola 367.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 12th

DESCRIPTION		DELIVERY Mar 1917	April 1917	May 1917	SPOT COTTON
Broach,	Good M G	..	398	..	..
Broach,	Fine M G	410	404	..	410/15
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	387	..	..	385/95
Bengal,	Fine M G	395	..	391	395/05
Bengal,	Sa mdn M G	..	..	..	395/15
Rajputana,	Fine M G	..	..	..	392/02
Sind Punjab,	Fine M G	398	..	..	396/05
Kham. Akola	Fine M G	365	..	369/0	360/65
Ellich/Amraoti	Fine M G	..	..	..	350/70
Dhamg./Pulgaon	Fine M G	..	..	..	360/75
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	365/75
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	370/80
Hingt./Wardha	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	375/85
Khandelah,	Fine M.G.	352	..	..	335/45
Khandelah,	F.G. M.G.	342	..	..	310/25
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	310/25
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	340/50
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	400/10
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	340/50
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	330/40
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	..
Coompta,	Good M G	..	..	..	..
Westerns,	Good M G	..	..	..	..
Westerns,	Good H G	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Sentras as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 12th March, 1917 5-30 p.m.

Growth	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Delverys
Bengals (M G)	316	306	299	.. Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	303	262	.. 25th Mar. 171
Seinde-Punjab (M G)	..	311	301	.. Ready
	..	308	298	.. 24th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	363	333	.. Ready
	..	362	337	.. 25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M G) G S	..	..	358	.. Ready
Barsee (M G) G S	..	..	378	.. Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg Karanja (M G)	..	373	255	.. Ready
	..	368	350	.. 25th Mar. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	371	363	.. Ready
	..	368	350	.. 25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	376	358	.. Ready
	..	373	356	.. 25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M G)	..	379	361	.. Ready
	..	378	360	.. 25th Mar. 17
Nagpore Kampti (M G)	..	386	368	.. Ready
	..	382	364	.. 25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	388	370	.. Ready
	..	384	366	.. 25th Mar. 17
Broach (M G)	..	412	..	.. Ready & New
	..	404	..	398 25th Ap 17
Wadhwan (M G) (M G.)	..	421	..	.. Ready & New
	..	411	..	.. Ready & New
Surat (M.G.)	..	358	348	.. Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	352	342	.. 25th Mar. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	406 April/May 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	410 April/May 17
Compts (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	404 May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	392 May/June 17
Iraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	418 April/May 17
	..	..	..	420 April/May 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, March 12th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30' ..	45 8 0	6 9 0
,, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	45 8 0	6 9 0
,, Karachi Bangla ..	46 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 0 0	6 6 0
,, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 0 0	6 6 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore' ..	6 6 0	6 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 12 0	9 2 0
,, Brown Thin ..	8 4 0	8 10 0
Teelseed, White 85.15 ..	46 0 0	9 2 0
,, Gajar 73.25 ..	44 0 0	8 12 0
,, Gajar 50.50 ..	42 0 0	8 8 0
,, Bhak ..	39 0 0	7 14 0
Poppyseed, White ..	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts ..	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed ..	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa ..	25 0 0	5 0 0
Arandla ..	37 0 0	....
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May ..	8 4 3	
Linseed, May ..	9 8 1½	
,, Sept. ..	10 4 0	

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet due to settlement.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovreign 16-8.
Dragon 15-15.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 88-5.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 88-6.
Silver 2 Sett Ex-duty 88-12.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
3 Months Sight Francs 194½.
30 days Sight Hongkong 165½.
30 days Sight Shanghai 251.
60 days Sight Japan 151½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67 Nominal.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 76 Nominal.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares opened steady with improved prices but later on there was a slight re-action due to sundries taking profit.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,537/8 to 1,555, Madhawjis from 1,640 to 1,655, Fazulbhoys from 670 to 680, Crescents from 221½ to 225, Pearls from 490 ot 495, Indian Bleaching from 280 to 292/8 Indore Malwa from 382/8 to 397/8, Bombay United from 735 to 755.

Nagpurs were steady at 2,235, Swedeshis at 1,730 and Simplex at 600.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordy shares were placed between 237/8 to 242/8, and Defds from 885 to 915. Katni Ordys were placed between 265 to 270 and Defds were steady at 860.

Shivrajpurs were steady at 44 and Central India Mining at 55. Business was reported to have done in Bombay Trams from 322/8 to 327/8. Bombay Burmas were quoted at 960.

The market closed fairly steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 10th March, 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,59,745
Public Deposits at Branches	84,74,681
	1,39,34,426
Other Deposits	16,76,85,490
Post Bills	6,632
Sundries	17,40,905
Total Rs.	20,23,67,453

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	2,73,58,966
Other authorised Securities	31,35,724
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,09,86,446
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	4,05,00,813
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,95,01,744
Dead Stock	10,15,542
Stamps	8,801
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	7,23,541
Sundries	3,45,295
Cash	8,87,87,390
Total Rs.	20,23,67,453

BALANCES IN CIVIL TREASURIES.

Mar. 12.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

February 1915 Rs. 19,99,32,000.
February 1916 Rs. 17,27,91,000.
February 1917 Rs. 19,57,06 000.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 11th Mar. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs....	29.853	Inch
Temperature of Air	78.5	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.2	,,
Deg Point	68.9	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.705	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	0 0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.5	,,
Minimum.....do.	74.2	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,WNW,NW.	
Movement of Wind do. do	148	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. In	Mar	h m.	ft In
Mon.	12	m 0 57	27 10	12	m 7 6	15 11
		1 32a	27 6		7 15a	18 2
Tues.	13	m 1 26	27 5	13	m 7 35	16 0
		2 10a	27 1		7 45a	19 1
Wed	14	m 1 57	26 10	14	m 8 5	16 3
		2 53a	26 5		8 21a	20 1
Thur	15	m 2 32	26 1	15	m 8 41	16 9
		3 45a	25 8		9 8a	21 0
Fri.	16	m 11 54	27 4	16	m 9 45	16 10
					5 44a	16 10
Sat.	17	m 4 26	24 5	17	m 10 59	18 0
		6 24a	25 2		6 15a	17 0
Sun.	18	m 5 58	24 11	18	m 11 21	17 0
		7 58a	25 9		0 37a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 12 (Monday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 13 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 48m.	,, 6h. 48m.
14 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 48m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 15 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 47m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 16 (Friday)	,, 6h. 52m.	,, 6h. 47m.
,, 17 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 45m.	,, 6h. 49m.
,, 18 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 44m.	,, 6h. 49m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1917 Jan. 30th	6h.	31.5m.	a.m.
Full Moon	,, Feb. 7th	8h.	58.4m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,, 15th	7h.	23.2m.	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 12th March 1917 was 30.010 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS LTD.

A meeting of the above mills was held yesterday at the Rampart Row Offices of the Company, Mr. A. J. Raymond presiding. The following report was submitted and passed:

We have pleasure in laying before you the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year 1916. The working of the mill resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,41,216-3-4 which, after writing off previous loss amounting to Rs. 1,05,332-0-7, leaves a net profit of Rs. 35,884-2-9. This sum your Directors propose to allocate as under:—

To writing off Preliminary Expenses Rs. 5,884-2-9; To Depreciation Account Rs. 27,000; To Bonus to Staff Rs. 2,000.

Your Directors venture to hope that this result will be considered satisfactory, looking to the difficulties created by the War during the year under review, and the fact that the China Market has not been at all active, except for a short spurt.

The War, however, has opened up markets for Cloth hitherto closed to Indian Mills, and your Directors have sanctioned the erection of a Weaving shed of about 1,000 Looms, at a cost of approximately twelve lacs of rupees. Your Machinery, Buildings, Stock and Stock in Process are insured for Rs. 43,11,562.

In proposing that the report be passed the Chairman said the working condition of the past year had not been unfortunately easier than during the previous 12 months, and it was hoped that they were passing the final phase of the war.. The mills were going in for looms and it was hoped that by the time the war was over the mill would be in a position to participate in the trade that would follow after the war. The mill, had also been engaged in war work, which they had done free of charge to the Government

The report was passed as also the recommendations, and Messrs. H. R. H. Greaves and S. R. Bomanji were appointed directors.

STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, was held yesterday, at the registered, office of the company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, Sir Dorab Tata presiding.

The directors, in the course of their report, stated that the Agency of the Company had been transferred by Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co. to Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. The transfer had been ratified in the Extraordinary General Meetings of the Company held on the 17th November 1916 and 8th December 1916. Messrs. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, J. E. Ezra and R. M. Nissim had resigned their seats on the Board and in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 88 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Directors had invited Messrs. R. D. Tata, A. J. Bilimoria and N. B. Saklatvala to join the Board and the shareholders were asked to confirm their appointments.

The audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1916, showed a profit of Rs. 6,62,187-8-2 inclusive of Rs. 1,987-14-2 brought over from last year's Account. Out of this amout Rs. 96,000 have already been declared as *ad-interim* Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1916 at Rs. 40 per whole share and Rs. 10 per quarter share, leaving for disposal Rs. 5,66,187-8-2.

The Directors had sanctioned a donation of Rs. 100 to the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association and Rs. 100 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital subject to approval. They had also contributed two bales of cotton to the Great War Sale in aid of Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, subject to sanction.

The report was adopted, with the recommendations made in it, and Sir Sassoon David and Sir S. B. Broacha, who were due to retire from the Board by rotation, were re-elected directors.

THE SUN MILLS & CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday at the registered offices of the company, when the consideration of the question was postponed to the 26th instant at 4 p.m.

THE NATION'S OIL SUPPLY.

Mr. Steel-Maitland, M.P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies, lecturing at the London School of Economics on February 2 on "Vegetable and Animal Oils and their Importance," said that when the war broke out we were called on to maintain the oil supplies and at the same time the shipping people were saying they must cut down shipping. The result was that several Government Departments quarrelled, and a committee, of which he was the head, was appointed in order to decide on a policy. They adopted a policy, and had worked upon it for the last 10 months quite satisfactorily until the shipping position had now become still more acute. The oil importations into Germany, however, were now reduced to an absolute minimum.

He predicted that when peace came we should be still in a peculiarly strong position. From the point of view of the production of vegetable oils we had a heritage which, if developed, would be of extraordinary value to us.—"The Times."

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut D J Baily, Munsters.
Second-Lieut C Carpenter, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt D M Chambers, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J J Cragge, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G C De Beck, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W A D Eley, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut C V Erwood, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut E N Kentfield, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P Mason, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut E G S Munday, Essex.
Second-Lieut W H Payne, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt D L Rattray, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C Stokes, Essex.
Second-Lieut A Symonds, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt N West, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut R H Wiggen, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut J C Brown-Constable, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C E Franklin, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Capt A D Allen, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G Allen, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut F Ashton, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G A Blake, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E A Burgess, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J H Champion, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F Cooper, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S T Goodman, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G S Pearcy, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut E S Phillips, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W L Powell, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut N E Richards, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut H E Stubbings, Liverpools.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A W B Finch, Sussex.
Second-Lieut T Freeman, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut Hon G C Rowley, King's Royal Rifles.
Capt L Simons, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L E Taylor, Bedfords.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A Ball, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut D A Hogg, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut B G Sampson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Wright, South Staffords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A H Maisey, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R B Say, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H E V Winkworth, Northamptons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J S Copeland, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut D V Setthurst, Trenchmortar Battery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J Fairbairn, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

Second-Lieut H W E Ainley, Field Artillery, should read Lieut H W E Ainley, Field Artillery.

LONDON, March 1.

KILLED.

Capt C R Bolton, Liverpools.
Capt C R Bramley, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut T Chubb, Londons.
Lieut C A Haylor, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T McKnight, Inniskillings.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut E A Bassano, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H Liversidge, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut W Ruddiman, Royal Scots.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H E Gordon, Londons.

DIED.

Second-Lieut C F Carr, Sherwoods.
Lieut R H Handcock, Ordnance Corps.
Capt L S D Tollemache-Tollemache, Leicesters.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J Allardyce, Londons.
Second-Lieut H F Anderson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A Arthurs, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J C Ballard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Deacon, Londons.
Second-Lieut S B Dearing, Londons.
Lieut R T Foster, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut G J F F Fuller, Londons.
Lieut Q S Greene, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut W C Griffiths, Inniskillings.
Lieut H G Hodgkinson, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut A L Howard, North Lancashires.
Lieut-Colonel E M Liddell, West Ridings.
Major E H Marshall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H Morris, Londons.
Second-Lieut R R Nicol, Essex.
Second-Lieut R C Phillipp, Engineers.
Second-Lieut L A Rendall, Londons.
Second-Lieut J W Spencer, Londons.
Second-Lieut W J Taylor, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R Terrell, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut H F Wheeler, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut E C Whitworth, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J While, Londons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J H E Ellison, Londons.
Second-Lieut E W Lindley, Manchesters.
Major F A Lupton, West Yorkshires.

LONDON, March 5.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Flight-Lieut Edward J Pulling.
Flight-Sub-Lieut John E Northrop.
Midshipman Edward R Snow.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Augustine F Marlowe.

LONDON, March 5.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R G Dyer, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D N Gordon, South Staffords.
Capt J E Milne, Medicals.
Capt C R F Sanford, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A E Thomas, Monmouths.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A W Bell, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W E Bird, Sussex.
Second-Lieut G H Brown, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J W Butler, Buffs.
Second-Lieut G E Cohen, Field Artillery.
Capt W J Ellison, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C R G Heath, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A Hewitt, Londons.
Lieut M A James, Gloucesters.
Lieut C E Jiggins, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut S R C St G Johnston, Irish Regiment.
Rev T L Kember, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut W G Reid, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut H G Scott, Yorkshires.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 8.

The following names of British officers appear in the 329th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

I A, Major H W C Ridgeway.

WOUNDED.

South Lancashire, Lieut R G Shapley, 2nd-Lieuts J Masterman, R R R Fletcher; East Kents, Lieut C J Howell; I A, Capt N H Rogers, I M S Lieut A Y Dabholkar.

The following names of British officers appear in the 328th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Norfolks, Lieut D E Carr; South Lancashires, 2nd-Lieuts R J Jefferson, A G Jackson; Gloucestershires, 2nd-Lieut F A Cross; Worcestershires, Lieut J W Snowden, 2nd-Lieut H C K Bidlake.

DELHI, Mar. 10.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 330 of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Indian Army:—Major F. L. Hughes, Temporary Captain A. S. T. Reilly.
I.A.R.O.:—2nd-Lieuts. F. F. Newbury, G. J. Mead, J. H. Christopher.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Gloucestershires:—2nd-Lieut E. J. Robertson.

WOUNDED.

R.F.A.:—2nd-Lieuts J. L. Sunder, H. G. Howard.
Norfolks:—2nd-Lieuts. F. Brown, J. P. Connors.
Black Watch:—2nd-Lieut. T. Kinnear.
Seaforth Highlanders:—2nd-Lieut W. McLeman.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES, AHMEDABAD.

REPORT FOR 1915-16.

The school commenced its work with three pupils in 1908. At the end of 1916 there were 40 pupils (32 boys and eight girls) Hindu and Mahomedans, drawn from the different parts of Gujerat and Kathiawad. The pupils are taught *articulate* speech, lip-reading, language and such useful handicrafts as sewing and embroidery free. The institution gets a grant-in-aid of Rs. 503 per annum from the Government and Rs. 751 per month from the Ahmedabad Municipality. It is managed by the General Committee consisting of patrons

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER CONTRACT OF LINSEED.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFF.

Alibhai Mitha ..... Plaintiff.

v.

Tullockchand Mamraj, a firm ..... Defendants.

(Mr. Beaman J.)

The plaintiff's case was that on or about the difference between the contract price alleged to be agreed to be paid for 1,600 bags of damaged linseed at the rate of Rs. 3-10 per cwt. and the actual price realised at a public auction sale after breach of the contract by the defendants at the rate of Rs 3-14 per cwt.

The plaintiff's case was that in or about April 1916, he had bought a large quantity of damaged linseed somewhere near 9,100 bags in all, that he had spent a considerable amount of money in cleaning, drying and repagging and generally improving it but that at best it could only be offered for sale as damaged linseed. He had this linseed of a considerable part of it in three godowns at Chinch Bunder bearing Nos. 4, 5 and 6. Ali Mahomed, a broker, approached the defendants sometime before the 29th of October, 1916, with an offer for the sale of this linseed or so much of it as was stored in godowns Nos. 5 and 6. There were about 700 or 800 bags in godown No. 5 and something between 1,600 and 1,700 bags in godown No. 6.

Subsequently, on the 29th of October 1916, the plaintiff, accompanied by the broker Ali Mahomed went to the firm of the defendants and there negotiated for the sale of the goods contained in godowns Nos. 5 and 6 with one Dharsey, two being from godown No. 6 and firm. Dharsey Khetsey was in a hurry at the time and deputed his subordinate one Hari and a bamboowalla or sampler to go and inspect the goods and bring him samples. In due course three samples were tendered to Dharsey, two being from godown No. 6 and one from godown No. 5. The sample taken from godown No. 5 was of such poor quality that the firm of the defendants refused to have anything to do with the contents of that godown. But the defendant firm after inspecting the sample or samples taken from godown No. 6 agreed to purchase the whole of the contents of that godown at the rate of Rs. 5-10 per cwt. On the 30th of October, 77 bags were admittedly weighed out, casted away, delivered to and accepted by the defendants. The plaintiff alleged that 80 bags were really weighed but three were not delivered because only seven carts were available and the carrying capacity of each cart was only 11 bags. At that point messengers came from the defendants to stop his man taking further delivery on the ground that he had no more godown room. The proceedings ended then and there and no bags were delivered to or accepted by the defendants. For two or three days thereafter the defendants put off the plaintiff with promises to take further delivery at their earliest convenience. But by 4th November, the bargain was declared off finally in respect of the balance of 1,523 bags undelivered. The plaintiff, subsequently, after due notice, sold those bags by public auction at defendants' risk on the 19th of November, at Rs. 3-14 per cwt. He now sought to recover the difference between the contract price and the sale price of the bags from the defendants.

THE DEFENDANTS' STORY.

The defendants story was this. On the 29th of October, the plaintiff and Ali Mahomed came to Dharsey Khetsey. There was a talk of the purchase of damaged linseed in godowns Nos. 5 and 6 and the defendants required samples. One of the samples taken from godown No. 6 was satisfactory while another sample was of much inferior quality, and the sample taken from godown No. 5 was so bad that the defendants declined to have anything to do with that stock. The defendants agreed to purchase from 50 to 75 bags. Corresponding to the sample approved of by them from godown No. 6. The following morning they sent their men to take delivery of the bags according to the sample. The representatives of the defendants' firm took further samples and were entirely dissatisfied with the quality of the linseed contained in the other bags lying in that godown. Those samples were brought to Dharsey on the 30th of October along with the 77 bags which were admittedly weighed out, delivered and accepted. But as the samples were extremely bad Dharsey contended that he broke off all further negotiations for the purchase of the remaining contents of godown No. 6.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity with the Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Davar appeared for the defendant.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in delivering his judgment said that he had no hesitation in saying that he believed the version given by the plaintiff as substantially true and that the story set up by the defendant firm was utterly false. His Lordship then discussed briefly the evidence given by the various witnesses called by the parties and after commenting on their evidence said that where there was a conflict upon any material point between the plaintiff and the defendants, the evidence of the plaintiff ought unhesitatingly to be preferred.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiff awarding him the difference between contract price at the rate of Rs. 5-10-0 and the sale price at Rs. 3-14-0. per cent on the value of 1523 bags of linseed with all costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

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The Rev. Abednego David, W.M.S.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF MARCH, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

68-16-542-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Sarupchand Hookamchand, Malvi H M and R, Part heard.

43-16-779-16.—Bhimji & Co., Nanji Govindji v. Sakarchand Khushalchand & ors, M B Chothia.

69-16-364-16.—Edgelow G W & Co., Narotam Morarji Goculdas & ors v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (in Liquidation), Little and Co.

70-16-1081-15.—Payne and Co., The Phoenix Mills Ltd. v. Madhowdas Rupchand & Co. a firm, Mulji and Tha.

BEFORE THE HON MR JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court. No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

506-16.—Ard H D & Co., Sojpal Madon v. Maneck Gangajar, & ors, Madh K & Cr.

[illegible]-16.—[illegible] & Co., The Pioneer Bank Ltd. (in liqn) v. Keshav Govindram Joshi.

[illegible]-16.—Malia & Malia, Haji Mirza Ali Akber Dehdashte v. Swadeshi Company.

[illegible]-16.—Ard H D & Co., Manchersji Hirjibhoy Kamarana v. Thakar Kanji Hirji, Dubash & Co.

1020-16.—Malvi H M & R, Jodharmal Ganeshdas & anr v. Dhanmal Bhuchand & anr, Patel & Eze.

31-17.—Wadia K & D, Oomedi Himedi & Co. a firm v. Karimbhoy & ors.

69-17.—Crawford B & Co., Mirchi Bussan Kaisha Ltd v. Shamji Chawpsey & Co., a firm, Amin & Desai.

55-17.—Surajmal & Co., Mehtal Mulchand Kothari v. Jashvantlal Nagardas Shah, N C Dalal.

153-17.—Motichand & D, Harichand Mancharam & anr v. Damanlal Parbhuram Gajjar.

151-17.—Mans H M & Co., Bai Bhicaji widow v. Homa Dinshaw Furniture & ors.

152-17.—Little & Co., K Dalmar Brunner Bros, Ltd. (in liqn) v. Mahomed Ebrahim & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.

183-17.—Motichand & D, Vithaldas Lowardas Parekh v. Anant Rashinath Wagle & anr, Mancher & N, Judah & S.

196-17.—Mehta D & L, Ali Mahomed Vazir & Co., & a firm v. Abdoola Nazerally Chalwalla, Edg G W & Co.

205-17.—Ard H D & Co., Rahimtoolla Abdul Rahim & anr v. Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotam & anr, Payne & Co.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103

142-17.—Ard H D & Co., Goverdhandas Mowji v. Gocildas Purshotamdas, Mulla & Mulla.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

142-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Hassoonally Moosaji & anr, Abdul Hasem Karimji, Ragh N & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

447-16.—Payne and Co., Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malekatyar v. C Vorhaid & Co., firm Mulla and Mulla, Part heard, 6-3-17.

579-15.—Malvi H M and R, Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm v. Jethmal anr, Part heard, 23-2-17.

150-12.—Patell & Eze, Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & anr v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohete and ors Sham M & H Ch S 27-2-17.

C C 1343-16.—Amin & Desai Shamji Champsey v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld., Crawford B & Co.

657-16.—N C Dalal (For a pauper) Pushotam das Madhowji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors Shroff D and D.

1037-16.—S A Tyabji (For a pauper.) Korba Errayya Sayanna v. Korba Sayanna Erraya & ors Purnanand & Co.

1096-14.—Khanderao L & M Munjvehari Govindrao Joshi v. Govindrao Harischandra and ors Manecklal & C. Forbes & Co. Unwalla P and P.

930-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co. Purshotamdas Harkissondas v. The Central India Spg. Wg. & Mafg Co Ltd Wadia G & Co.

1157-16.—Unwalla P & P Charandass Khatao a firm v. Monji Molji Captain & V.

13-16.—Madh. K & Ch. Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v. Raichand Lakhmichand & ors Malvi M & R.

S. C. CT. 438-18307 16.—Dikshit Dh. & P Bhagwanji Tulsidas v. Fardoonji Jamaspji Pandia and Co.

204-15.—Surajmal and Co Ratansey Maneckchand v. Jethabhai Narsey and ors Wadia G & Co Mehta D & L.

1347-16.—Surajmal and Co Ratansi Maneckchand v. Velji Natha and ors Purnanand and Co Mehta D and L.

614-16.—Rustomji an dG Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed and ors v. Haji Sao Sulleman and ors Captain V Nanu H and Co. For Postponement.

561-16.—Payne and Co., Purshotam Mathuradas and Co a firm v. Deokaran Nanji and ors Captain and V Pandia & Co.

1206-16.—Edgelow G W & Co Edulji Hormusji Sopariwalla v. Esoufalli Keekabhoy Ardeshir H D & Co.

730-16.—Patell and Ez. Messrs. Mirzamal Gayanand a firm v. Gayaprasad Bharulal alias Gayaparasad Malvi H M and R.

1205-16.—Edg G W and Co., Jehangir Ratanshaw Dadabhoy v. Cursetji Dadabhoy Dhamdadina and ors Kanga and S Cragie B & C Parmanand and Co Edg. G W and Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERIUM

P P No. 4-17.—In Person Sadoo Narayen v. Jahabai.

HIS FIFTEENTH CONVICTION.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Chuniamia Mahomed Saheb with theft of a purse containing Rs. 5-7-0, belonging to Miss R. Wade, a Red Cross nurse in Lady Hardinge Hospital, while she was returning from the races on Saturday last in a tram car and getting down from it. The accused was caught red-handed. As he had fourteen previous convictions he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Medical Relief Committee appointed by Corporation have submitted a report regarding matters connected with the establishment of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the new Medical College in connection therewith. The total cost of the hospital is estimated at Rs. 25,27,699, and of the College at Rs. 13,64,574. The Committee add that as stated in their report, dated the 3rd March 1916, the proposed arrangements concerning the College have been very carefully considered by them in consultation with the representatives deputed by the Bombay Medical Union for the purpose.

Now that the arrangements for the location of the College have been completed, and plans and estimates prepared accordingly, the Committee recommend that Government may be approached with a request for a building grant and a recurring grant-in-aid towards the expenses of the College.

In promising their contribution of Rs. 4 lakhs, Government requested the Corporation to consider the advisability of constituting an Advisory Board in connection with the proposed hospital and suggested that in the event of such a board being established the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay may be appointed *ex-officio* members of it. With reference to this suggestion the Committee suggest that Government may be informed that it will receive the earnest consideration of the Corporation when they consider the question of maintenance of the Hospital.

The Committee also recommend acceptance of the offer of Rs. 50,000 made by Dr. Rajabally V. Patel, on behalf of the executrix of the estate of the late Dr. Habib Ismail Janmahomed, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining either a Maternity Ward or a Theatre for operation in the Hospital bearing the name of the deceased, subject to the condition that the Maternity Ward or the Operation Theatre, whichever is erected, "should be efficiently maintained and be always in charge of a competent Indian of distinction in the medical profession."

BALBODH V. MODI.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

In a Resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani and carried at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in March 1916, Government were asked to reconsider, in the light of the experience gained during the last few years, the question of the substitution of the Balbodh for the Modi script in official correspondence and records. The Commissioner of the Central Division, in the districts of which the introduction of the Balbodh script had been ordered, was accordingly asked to submit to Government a report on the working of these orders and to state whether they required any modification. The report submitted by him shows that no serious difficulties have occurred in regard to the substitution of Balbodh for Modi and that all Collectors in the Division are of the opinion, which is concurred in by the Commissioner, that no modification of the orders passed by Government on the subject is necessary. Government have accepted this opinion and have issued orders accordingly.

Government have also issued orders directing the adoption, in future, of the Balbodh script in lieu of Modi in the conduct of all official correspondence and in recording evidence in all public offices and courts, including Educational offices in the districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. These orders apply only to the writing done by clerks and other Government officers in the course of their official work and not to petitions and other documents presented by the public.

COLLECTION BOXES FOR BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS.

APPEAL FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund are putting up collection boxes for books, newspapers and magazines for the wounded soldiers in important centres of the town such as:—Taj Mahal Hotel, Victoria Terminus, Hotel Majestic, Women's Branch Depot, Esplanade Bandstand, Church Gate Station and on the maidan near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office. These boxes, which are painted white with a view to make them prominent and attractive, have been designed and constructed by Messrs. Mackenzie and Co.'s Saw Mills at Sewri, Bombay.

THEFTS FROM ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Mayne charged a coolie Dhondia Ganoo, with theft of a bed-sheet from Alexandra Dock and Govind Gopal alias Nandoo Sakool with theft of some coffee from No. 5 shed of Victoria Docks. The first accused was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 30 to be of good behaviour for three months' and the second accused was sentenced to receive five stripes.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Velloze charged Ganpat Maruti and Raheman Sheriff Hossein Sheriff, the former with possessing half a grain of cocaine and the latter with selling 1½ grains of cocaine on the 10th instant. The first accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10 and the second to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Captain Roberts, Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Burma will be leaving on active service next month and Mr. C. J. Heath, A.D.C., to Sir Harcourt Butler is shortly joining the I.A.R.O.

WOMEN COUNCILLORS IN MANCHESTER.

MISS HERFORD NOMINATED FOR ST. LUKE'S.

In view of the probable appointment of Councillor J. H. Thewlis as alderman, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Alderman D. Boyle, M.P., from the Manchester City Council, the Liberal Association for St. Luke's Ward met at the Liberal Club, Oxford Road, in mail week to select a candidate to succeed Mr. Thewlis in the ward representation. Miss Caroline Herford was unanimously selected, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Under war legislation the Council fill vacancies in their own body, and in accordance with the party truce they accept the nomination of the political organisation to which the previous representative belonged.

Miss Herford has had a distinguished career. She is a daughter of the late Mr. W. H. Herford, of this city, and a cousin of Professor C. H. Herford, professor of English literature and language in the Manchester University. She received her early education at several Manchester schools, and then passed to the Women's College, in Brunswick Street, Manchester. That was before Owens College was open to women. From Manchester Miss Herford went to Newnham College, Cambridge. She is at present a member of the teaching staff of the Manchester University, holding the office of lecturer and demonstrator in education. For many years she was head mistress of Ladybarn House School, Withington. Afterwards she was on the staff of University College, Reading. Miss Herford's zeal in the public service is shown by her membership of several education societies. She has taken an active part in the work of the Teachers' Guild and the Child's Study Society, besides helping to form the Associated Education Societies. She has been much interested in the Workers' Education Association, and is a member of the University Committee of that body.

After the outbreak of the war Miss Herford helped to organise the Voluntary Aid Detachment of the Red Cross Society, with the women of the University. The special work taken up by these members of the V.A.D. has been the canteen at Mayfield Railway Station, Manchester. They met this week their 368th train of wounded men and supplied them with tea, coffee, and other refreshments.

There are at present two women members of the City Council—Miss Margaret Ashton and Mrs. Jane Redford. Miss Ashton was elected for Withington in 1908, and Miss Redford for Chorlton-cum-Hardy in October, 1910. Both have taken a full share of the work of the Council. They are both members of the Education, Sanitary, and the Midwives Supervising Committees. men's Committee, and Mrs. Redford is a member of the Libraries Committee.

A FREE POLAND.

TSAR CALLS A SPECIAL CONFERENCE

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent writing on February 5th said:—

In pursuance of the Tsar's pledge to his Army that the victorious termination of the war would entail the reunion of a "free Poland," it is officially announced to-day that his Majesty has instituted a special conference to discuss the future organization of Poland and "her relations with the Russian Empire."

Henceforth there can be no room for misgivings. The "Novoe Vremya" points out the difficulty of settling the destinies of a people who are still under hostile domination, but the exigencies of the hour, it says, require that we should forthwith proceed to state our position fully and clearly. It expresses confidence that the results of the conference will satisfy the Poles and prove to neutrals and the Allies that Russia is inspired by feelings of brotherhood towards the Polish people.

The reference made in the "communiqué" to the future relations of Poland with the Empire suggest the comment in some newspapers that a free Poland, including the Russian, German, and Austrian provinces which form part of the Polish heritage, will receive some form of personal or political union with the Tsar's realm. What form the suggestions of the conference will assume on this point remains a matter of conjecture. In the first Russian pledge to Poland, contained in the Grand Duke Nicholas's proclamation, issued shortly after the outbreak of war, it was specified that reunited Poland would remain under the sceptre of the Tsar, but, as the newspapers point out to-day, the international aspects of the Polish question have undergone great changes since then.

The inclusion of the name of M. Sazonoff among the members of the conference is received with much satisfaction. It is well known that he drafted a scheme of autonomy for Poland shortly before leaving office, and it is surmised that his resignation was due to the non-adoption of his proposal. M. Goremykin, who is also a member, was the first Russian Minister to announce to the Duma that Poland would receive autonomy. The newspapers express the hope that public men, Russians and Poles will also be invited to participate in the conference.

WANTED-INFORMATION ABOUT,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be very thankful to any one who will communicate to me such information as he might possess, or procure, regarding C. Poorooshottum who visited England more than once between the years 1863 and 1866, to lay the case of the Nawab of Carnatic before the British Parliament and who also incidentally did much to inform the British public about the needs and aspirations of his countrymen generally.

I am prepared to pay for the information if necessary.

D. V. GUNDAPPA,

Shankarapur,
Bangalore City.
9th March, 1917.

Editor, The "Karnataka."

MORE SLAVE RAIDS IN BELGIUM.

NOTABLES TAKEN AS HOSTAGES.

"The Times" learnt from a trustworthy source in mail week that the first fortnight of January was marked by very serious events connected with the taking of young men in a number of communes in the Campine near Antwerp.

When they saw that the Germans were systematically deporting, not only the few unemployed but those who had never been out of work, farm labourers, cobblers, &c., and even those who had private means, such as landowners, clerks, and others, the men resolved to flee rather than to follow the German soldiers. They succeeded in eluding both the German cavalry and infantry who guarded them, and they reached the woods and moors, which are very extensive in that part of the country.

Up till now, in spite of the chase organized by the Germans, they are still living in the wilds.

Furious at being thwarted, the German authorities are taking drastic measures.

On Wednesday, January 10, at 4 a.m., the soldiers suddenly descended on Zandhoven and seized the burgomaster, a local brewer, and a county official. In spite of his years, he is over 70, the burgomaster was dragged off to prison at Malines.

At Kessel also, three leading citizens were imprisoned, amongst them the mayor, who is 69 years of age. At Berlaer, a lawyer, a school-teacher, and a councillor met the same fate. At Pulle, all the members of the council were seized at 3 o'clock in the morning.

At Halle, an agricultural locality, where there was not a man out of work, as all the workmen had fled, a German patrol summoned the parish clerk, in the middle of the night, to give them a list of the most important people of the district. He refused, and offered himself as hostage. The officer commanding the patrol thereupon seized the brewer and the squire.

A similar scene occurred at Heyst-op-den-Berg, where the lawyer and two notables were seized. At Bouchaut they took the mayor and several notables.

All these hostages, aged men, men of authority and moderate views, were haled from their beds in the middle of the night, carried off to Malines, and brutally thrust into the common prison. On what charge? The Germans themselves were obliged to admit that there was none, and so they declared that they held these men as hostages in order that the runaways should give themselves up. This is the repetition of the abnominable system, illegal according to both international and natural law, by which, during the invasion of Belgium, the Germans seized civilians and held them responsible for any attack by enemy troops.

Naturally the measure has had no effect. The workmen who have escaped deportation have not returned, and the notables are still in prison. On the other hand, the Germans have billeted their soldiers on the richest people in the guilty villages. And we know what this billeting means. Furthermore, in the whole district, the inhabitants are forbidden to go out of doors after 3 p.m. By this means agricultural and economic life is seriously hampered.

But in the woods and moors, in spite of hunger and cold, the runaways remain obstinately at bay and will not give themselves up for fear of being obliged to work for the enemy.

THE HOUSATONIC'S STORY.

AMERICAN CAPTAIN'S REMONSTRANCES

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following from the correspondent of the London Bureau of the Associated Press of America at Penzance:—

Captain Eason, of the United States steamer Housatonic, gives the following account of the sinking of his ship as described in his log:—

"At 10-30 on Saturday morning we sighted a submarine which was flying no colours and was about 215 yards astern. She fired two shots, the second passing close to the ship and striking the water just ahead. We stopped our engines, then reversed, and were ordered by signal to take our papers aboard the submarine.

"When I boarded the submarine the commander spoke in German, but being told he was not understood, spoke perfect English. He said that he found that the vessel was loaded with grain for London, and that it was his duty to sink her. I protested vigorously, but the commander said that we were carrying foodstuff to the enemy of his country, and that although he was sorry to do so, it was his duty to sink us.

"I asked the commander to tow us toward the land, but he said that was impossible, because the vicinity was full of British warships. I again protested to no purpose against the sinking of the ship, saying that this was a deliberate act against a friendly Power. He was indifferent to my protests, and gave a signal for my crew to abandon ship. After this signal he hoisted the German flag for the first time. He kept the ship's papers. His third officer boarded the Housatonic, descended to the engine-room, and with a hammer smashed off several sea-cocks, and after removing several hatches ordered all aboard to take to the boats.

"Before this officer returned to the submarine I asked him to use his influence with the commander to tow us toward the land.

"At 12-30 the ship was torpedoed on the starboard side, the submarine commander taking camera pictures as she sank. He then threw us a tow-line and towed northward. The Housatonic disappeared in twenty minutes. The submarine towed us until two o'clock, when we approached a British patrol boat. The submarine submerged after attracting attention to us by firing a shot."

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A healthful Beverage, a hot Drink, and more suitable and nourishing than objectionable meat extracts, obtained from questionable sources. One cup costs a fraction of an anna.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 4th of Meher, 1286.
Mahomedan: 18th Jamadee-ul-Auwal, 1835.
Hindu: 8th of Fagun Vad, 1979.
Sunrise: 6h. 55m.; Sunset: 6h. 47m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 2-30 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 12-30 p.m., and parcels up to 11-30 a.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council Secretariat, 12 noon.
Garden Party at Government House at 5 p.m. His Excellency will hold an Investitur in the State Bungalow at 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 14.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Musical Concert in Aid of "The Sheppard After-Care Fund" of the David Sassoon Reformatory, Excelsior Theatre, 5-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 16.

Standing Committee of Municipal Corporation meets 4 p.m. (B.T.).

MONDAY, March 19.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: "Two Little Vagabonds, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9.30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN-POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Saturday, 17th March 1917:—

Wednesday, 14th March:—Fall in on the maidan at 5-30 sharp.

Morse to be learnt, and everyone to bring pencil and note paper.

Saturday, 17th March:—Fall in on the maidan in field uniform at 4-30 p.m. for general field work.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

March, 13.

601—Inspection.—The Battalion (Adults and Cadets) will parade on Maidan, opposite Headquarters at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, March 17th. Dress.—Drill order with helmets.

All members and Reservists excluding only those on actua' Military Duty, must attend unless granted leave of absence in writing which will only be given on production of a medical certificate.

606.—Musketry.—The Range is allotted daily to Casuals Os C. Company must arrange for Musketry to be completed this week.

Musketry Competitions.—All competitions are cancelled until further notice.

607.—Cadets Drill Competition.—Will be held at Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Thursday March 22nd.

608.—Machine Gun Courses.—"H" Company Class will parade at Princess Dock Armoury at 4-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m., on Wednesdays.

609.—Parades:—
"E" Company, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.
Motor Cyclist Section:—On Wednesdays and Fridays at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.
"F" Company every Monday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress, Drill order.
"G" Company.—No parade this week.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Mar. 13.

No. 52. Duties.—Duties for the week commencing Sunday 11th instant:—

Orderly Officer for current week Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. V. Y. Smith.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Corpl. R. S. Meyer.

No. 53. Parades.—Every day at Mahaluxmi at 7 a.m. Machine Gun Detachments.

Every day at Headquarters at 7 o'clock morning and evening regimental parades. No prades at Headquarters on Thursday the 15th instant.

No. 55. Leave.—The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence as follows.

Gunner C. Harvey, No. 5 Coy., B.V.A., from 9-3-17 to 16-3-17 inclusive.
Gunner A. G. McDonnell 1 Coy., B.V.A., from 10-3-17 to 17-3-17 inclusive.
Gunner A. H. Gawthorne 1 Coy., B.V.A., from 9-3-17 to 16-3-17 inclusive.
Bombdr. H. J. Norie 1 Coy., B.V.A., from 13-3-17 to 20-3-17 inclusive.

R. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

NOTICE.

Musicians are required for the Corps and are requested to send their names into Headquarters early.

WILD WEST ENTERTAINMENT AT BANDRA.

Denver Bill gave a successful performance at Mr. T. W. Birkett's bungalow at Bali Hill. He gave another to the sick and the wounded at the Victoria War Hospital which they greatly appreciated.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held on Friday, 16th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at St. Xavier's College when Rev. A. Darby, of Rajaram College, Kolhapur, will give an address on "The Mechanism of the Sentence."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were 10 attacks and 13 deaths from plague yesterday Middle and Lower Colaba, Northern Fort, Mandvi, Girgaum, Tarwadi and Sion reporting one attack and one death each, Umarkhadi and Sewri, two attacks and two deaths each and Maratha Hospital two deaths. There were also 3 attacks and five deaths from small-pox the total deaths from all causes being 107 as against 108 on the same day last year and 70 in 1915.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the above Dispensary during the last month was 5,125 of which there were 2,189 Parsees, 1,982 Hindoos, 432 Mahomedans, 298 Christians, and 284 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 183.

The Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Charitable Dispensary, Khetwadi under the management of the Bombay Native Dispensary treated in all during the last month 2,916 patients of which there were 280 Parsees, 1,030 Hindoos, 1,435 Mahomedans, 96 Christians and 45 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 104.

BURNING FATALITY.

A six-year old Hindu boy Atmaram Pandurang while playing near a fire lighted to celebrate Holi festival in Fanaswadi, fell into it accidentally and was burnt all over the body. He died on Sunday last.

One Jehangir Shapurji while going along the Queens Road towards the Fort, and nearing the Marine Line Station, was knocked down by motor car No. 5494. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where it was ascertained he had some abrasions and a fracture of the right leg. The cause of the accident it is alleged, was the wounded man's stepping back on seeing another car and thus coming into contact with car No. 5494.

DAMAGES CAUSED BY A FRIGHTENED HORSE.

While the driver of a brougham, belonging to Sir Vasanji Tircumji, which was standing near the St. Xavier's College was getting down from the box the horse took fright getting down the box the horse took fright and bolted towards Girgaum Road on its way to its stable. Near the French Bridge the brougham collided with motor car No. 4428, belonging to Mr. J. G. Subrani, which was standing there and the axle breaking the carriage turned over. The animal was freed and it ran along Chowpatty to Walkeshwar and eventually was secured in the Government House grounds. Both the carriage and motor were much damaged.

ENTERTAINMENT TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A successful entertainment was given to the wounded soldiers at the Royal Opera House by the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala and Sirdar Suleman Kassim Mitha, yesterday. About 700 soldiers, Indian and European, from the various Hospitals were present and they enjoyed the entertainment immensely. They were first treated to light refreshments, and were then conducted to the theatre by Sirdar Suleman Mitka and Mr. Mohamed Kadir Shaikh. The visitors were greatly pleased with the performance of the Italian Circus Company.

Mr. Barodawalla spoke a few words in admiration of the services of the soldiers.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

The market for jute mill shares opened without much change and with only a limited business passing, but towards close there a smart recovery and prices improved materially. In coal shares only a small business was reported. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 23, 22-4; Ghusick 21-4; Jainty Central 16; Ondal (ord) 15-5, 15-8; Sowardih 13-8, 13-12; Sudamdih 4-8.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 100-8, 101-8, 102 to 103-8; Budge Budge (ord) 318; 320; Clive (ord) 130, 132, 133, 134, 132, 131 to 138; Delta (ord) 330; 332; Howrah (ord) 280 s. 1.; Hooghly (ord) 51; Kamarhatty (ord) 314 to 421; Kankinarrah (ord) 410 to 426; Kinnison (ord) 400; Northbrook (ord) 30-8, 30-12, 31-8; Standard (ord) 310, 312.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 70 to 70-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 71-4 to 71-8.

WOMEN IN COMMERCE.

THE NATURAL APTITUDE FOR TRADE

At the Chartered Accountant's Hall on February 6 Miss Burstall, Head Mistress of the Manchester High School for Girls, gave an address on "Women in Commerce."

Miss Burstall indicated to what a large extent we were bound by convention, women and men being apt to keep to their own individual pursuits. Extending this, she further pointed out that women were traditionally engaged in commerce. France was an evident illustration; in fact, women had a natural aptitude for retail trade. After the war they would have a good opportunity of displaying this gift, owing to the comparative poverty of the nation; the useless, "parasitic" woman would become almost non-existent.

It was not only since the war, but during the last forty years that women had shown their increasing value. She was very much struck in America twenty-four years ago by the number of women clerks and secretaries, and it was between that time and 1907 that their presence became increasingly evident in England. It was now clear that the employment of women had come to stay. When women acted as clerks, physical strength was not wasted as it was when this occupation was followed by men. Women could easily be trained to meticulous accuracy. They did not mind routine work, and, lastly, they were always content to "play second fiddle."

It was not to be forgotten, however, Miss Burstall added, that women were entitled to be paid on the same scale as men, and that they needed shorter hours and more frequent meals.—The "Manchester Guardian."

The services of Mr. K. L. Datta, retired Accountant General, Madras, who had been engaged in special work in connection with the Mysore Financial Department, it is understood, have been further extended from the middle of this month till the end of June.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

TRAMWAYS COMMITTEE REPORT ADOPTED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corpration was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding, when nearly half the agenda was gone through, most of the business transacted being of a formal nature.

The Corporation took up the election of four members of the Standing Committee, Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy, Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawalla and Dr. S. S. Batliwalla retiring by rotation but offering themselves for re-election. There were in all the following eight candidates for the four vacancies, of whom the first four were declared duly elected:—

1. Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy 38
2. The Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala 37
3. Dr. S. S. Batliwala 37
4. Dr. R. T. Nariman 30
5. Mr. R. B. Mantri 29
6. Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan 24
7. Mr. H. D. Nanavati 19
8. Mr. R. S. Navalkar 11

The Corporation next proceeded with the election of three representatives on the Bombay Improvement Trust. The term of office of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir as trustees on the Board would expire on the 31st instant. These gentlemen offered themselves for re-election and as they were the only three candidates for the three vacancies they were declared duly elected.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that Messrs. Bhukandas B. Desai and S. T. Thakur be appointed auditors of Municipal accounts for the official year 1917-18 and that their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 5,000 each.

Sir Bhalchandra said the auditors had done their work very satisfactorily.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Corporation recorded a letter from Mrs. O. V. Muller thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of her husband the late Professor O. V. Muller.

A letter from Mr. Husain Badruddin Tyabji thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his uncle, the late Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji, was also recorded on the motion of Mr. M. A. Haveliwala.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar and the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna were reappointed members of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga for the year 1917-18.

TRAMWAYS COMMITTEE REPORT ADOPTED.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, it was resolved to approve and adopt the 44th report of the Tramways Committee regarding the draft of the Bombay Hydro Electric License for which application has been made to Government by the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. It was further resolved to ask the President to address to Government a representation, in the course of which it is stated:

Government are aware that when the promoters of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company had applied to Government for the issue of a License a representation was submitted by the Corporation to Government pointing out that in connection with the acquisition of the Bombay Tramways and the introduction into Bombay of electricity for traction, lighting and power purposes, the Corporation and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., had entered into certain mutual obligations incorporated in a Deed, dated the 7th day of August 1905. It was further pointed out in that representation that it was in the best interests of the City and with a view to conserve a very large property which was ultimately to revert to the Corporation that that Deed had been entered into, and that having regard also to the fact that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, relying on the Deed, had raised a large capital from the public, and incurred a very heavy outlay in the erection of generating plant and the laying of mains for the purposes of electrical supply, the Corporation objected very strongly to the grant of any license, which would involve competition with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company by the new Licensees.

In view of that representation and of another representation submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Government were pleased to appoint the then Chief Secretary of the Public Works Department to hear the representations of both companies and to act as Arbitrator between them, and it was ultimately ruled by that officer that Government should be recommended to lay down when issuing the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company's License that its powers of supply should be restricted to:—

(a) Other Licensees for their own purposes and in bulk.

(b) Factories within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, and to any Railway previously approved by the Local Government; provided that the Licensees shall not supply any such Factory or Railway as aforesaid unless such Factory or Railway, as the case may be, shall require *not less than* 500,000 *units per annum*, such amount being the *bona fide* average computed annual consumption of such Factory or Railway.

This recommendation was accepted by Government and the foregoing restrictive clauses were embodied in clause 6 of the License which was issued in March 1907 to the Hydro-Electric Company.

It was on the strength of these protecting clauses that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company increased its capital from £1,800,000 to £2,130,000 since the date of the first Hydro-Electric License. The new license now applied for by the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, however, contains provisions which would empower the Company or its assigns, to invade the sphere of operations conserved, as aforesaid, to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company. What these alterations are and in what manner and to what extent the proposed license, if issued, would injure the rights and interests of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, has been clearly set forth in that Company's representation to Government, No. 7313, dated the 10th November 1916, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Corporation for information. It will be seen from that representation that the new License; if issued in its present form, upsetting the settlement of the rights of the respective Companies already settled and ratified by Government, would render difficult the raising of additional capital by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. for several urgently needed extensions of the Tramway and of their supply mains into new areas of the City, and various improvements in their public services. The Corporation therefore feel it their duty in the interests not only of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company but of the general public to enter their emphatic protest against the proposal to issue the new License in the unrestricted terms of the draft and they beg to support the request of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company that Government will be pleased to restrict the terms of the new License to the same terms as those settled and embodied in the existing Hydro-Electric Licence.

Without prejudice to the foregoing objections and contentions the Corporation beg to submit the following observations and objections in regard to the provisions of the draft License. In the first place the Corporation desire to point out that the position of the Receiving Station in Bombay City has not yet been definitely fixed. It is proposed to be situated somewhere in a very extensive area in Mahim. It is important that the development of the area near Mahim Station should not be interfered with and that the high pressure aerial transmission lines should be brought into the Island no further than is absolutely necessary. The Corporation therefore request that the applicants for the License should be required to obtain the approval of the Municipality to the site finally selected.

As the transmission lines will cross the Vehar and Tansa Water Mains, the Corporation submit that the License should contain a clause requiring the Licensees to apply to the Municipality for permission to cross their mains before proceeding with their operations and rendering them responsible for any damage that may be caused to any Municipal work within or without the City.

WAR-WORN DOGS.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND'S TERRIER FROM KUT.

War dogs—dogs who have been in the fighting on land and sea—are frequently arriving from abroad, and many are passed on to the Hackbridge premises of the Dogs' Home (Battersea) for the quarantine period. Says the "Times". The most interesting occupant of the kennels at present is a fox terrier, the companion of General Townshend through the seige of Kut. How he and his owner came to be parted, and how he got home, is a story with gaps that time alone can fill. The dog was in poor condition when landed, but there is every indication that when, next month, he leaves his place of internment, he will be in perfect health Although he is fairly well shaped, has intelligent eyes, and an affectionate disposition, the fancier has to be found who would speak with enthusiasm about his marks. His one real black patch is round the left eye. Happy days are in store for him under Lady Townshend's care.

A kennel-mate for the dog from Kut is a survivor of the sinking of the Arabia. It is described as an Australian terrier—that is, "half Yorkshire." He came in with weak hind legs attributed to exposure. Not having fully recovered he has the privilege of wearing a coat. A cat travelling with the same family was lost. A naval captain's big black retriever is home after going through fire and water in the Near East. Besides being saved from a foundering ship, he bears scars inflicted by enemy bullets. Two fine bull terriers at the Home have not seen their masters for over two years. The men are prisoners of war in Germany.

Some fine dogs from the Vosges, of a semi-wolfish bread, have also taken up temporary residence at Hackbridge. Others there saw the conquering of Togoland. Of one it is told how he was captured in German East Africa just as a native was leading him away to be cooked for dinner. Shortly before the war a Frenchman sent over a spaniel, with which he intended going shooting in the North of Scotland. The war altered his plans, and for over 18 months the dog was kept without a word coming from the owner. Eventually he was able to claim it, and, after a very devious journey, it is now back in its old home.

"TALKING GERMAN."

Application by a lady, who had formerly been a governess in the household of a German Princess, was made on Saturday February 3, to Mr. Francis, at the West London Police-court, says the "Daily Telegraph". Applicant, it seemed, was engaging rooms from a Mrs. Trimborn at a house in Clyde-street, Kensingon, when something in the woman's speech caused her to ask if she were French. She replied, "I am Alsatian." She was terrified with that.

The Magistrate: I do not think she ought to have been.

Applicant: No, I suppose not, but at any rate I gave her 12s. 6d. a week's rent in advance. She went outside, and I heard her talking to someone in German. I followed her, and accused her of being German. She said, "No I was talking Flemish." I told her I know German, and she then got confused and angry, and threw some papers at me. I have since found out she is the wife of a German interned at Alexandra Palace.

The Magistrate: I am afraid I cannot help you. If you want the 12s. 6d back you must sue her in the county court.

Detective-sergeant Steel informed his worship that Mrs. Trimborn was a registered alien enemy.

Applicant: It is not the money so much as that I want to protect others against this woman or Germans living in her house.

The Magistrate: I cannot order a notice to be put up on the door telling people that Germans live there. The law protects people from alien enemies in other ways. All you can do about the money is to sue her.

It is understood that the Government of Mysore have taken further expert opinion with regard to the Bhatkal project and that Sir Francis Sprott and a marine engineer visited Bhatkal in that connection recently and their report is awaited.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 1 (2) of the Defence of India (tanning materials) Rules of 1917 published with the Commerce and Industries Department's Notification No. 255 C. W. D., dated the 27th January, 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the aforesaid rules shall be extended to the Province of Bombay.

JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY.

COLLABORATION WITH THE ALLIES

The "Morning Post" published in mail week the following report regarding the assembling of the Japanese Diet, when speeches were made by Count Terauchi, the Premier, and Viscount Motono, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Continuing, Count Terauchi advocated the maintenance of armaments adequate to Japan's defence and consonant with her international responsibilities. He said that Japan was facing a tremendous economic war, and urged the most rigid economy and reforms and attention to industrial development.

Viscount Motono reviewed at length the European conflict, upon which, he said, hung the decision whether smaller States should be subject to Germany, and indeed the destiny of civilisation. He continued:

Japan joined in this war not only for the defence of her particular interests, but also for the defence of the interests of her Allies, which are equally the interests of humanity. It is necessary that justice shall emerge triumphant from this struggle. It is necessary that the world shall live and breathe in peace hereafter. In order to secure such an end it is necessary above everything that victory shall be complete which can only be secured by the self-sacrificing and united effort of all the Allied Governments and Allied nations. Consequently Japan will collaborate until the final victory of the Allies is secured. Such co-operation is not confined to our military or naval, but extends to our economic forces hence our concurrence in the Paris Conference.

Viscount Motono reviewed the entente with Russia and asserted that Russian sentiments towards Japan were most sincere. He added:

Having personally assisted throughout a decade in the evolution of Russo-Japanese relations, I do not hesitate to declare that the Russian Government and people are the true and grateful friends of Japan.

The Minister referred particularly to Japan's relationship with the United States and China. Regarding the former, he said that while sometimes difficulties arose, even as they must arise between the closet friends he did not doubt their final solution. He especially welcomed the proposition of financial co-operation between America and Japan in China.

Referring to China, Viscount Motono remarked that well-meaning but mistaken Japanese after the downfall of the Chinese dynasty undertook to assist the various parties, with deplorable results. On behalf of the present Cabinet he earnestly repudiated a course which only secured the animosity of Japan's neighbour and misunderstanding elsewhere abroad. He added:

It is our desire to secure a cordial entente with China, only asking for the gradual accomplishment of reforms to which Japan pledges every support. We do not desire to interfere with Chinese internal affairs or support one or other of the political parties of China. It is essential for us to see a strong China following the normal path of development.

WAR CHEMISTRY.

THE RAPID ACHIEVEMENTS OF FRANCE

A thrilling chapter might be written on the manner in which France and England, who had allowed themselves to be hopelessly outdistanced by Germany in all that appertains to applied chemistry, set to work on the outbreak of war to become their own producers.

Among the products in which France was tributary to Germany, says "The Times," were those of the distillation of coal tar, benzine, phenol, toluene, xylene, anthracene, naphthalene and their by-products—in a word, the whole countless series of colouring matters.

Before the war there was but a single establishment in France capable of producing certain colouring matters derived from carburets; other houses served simply as intermediaries for the sale and, it might be, the final preparation of foreign colouring matters; yet others were mere branches of German firms, often receiving unfinished products in order to elude Customs duties.

GRAVE SITUATION.

The vital need of enormous quantities of shells revealed at once the gravity of the situation. The absence of plant for the manufacture of colouring matter deprived France at a critical moment of one of the essential elements of national defence, for colouring matter and explosives have the same starting point—the nitration of carburets.

With all speed nitration plant was laid down in a score of new works, both State and private. Contracts for enormous quantities of benzine and toluene were signed, and in a relatively short space of time shells were being turned out in overgrowing quantities.

As regards sulphuric acid, France's situation will be excellent, the only difficulty being to utilise the production. From the point of view of super-phosphates and chemical manures, with the phosphate mines in Tunisia and Algeria, and with superabundance of sulphuric acid, France will be able to supply her farmers with cheap manures and compete in foreign markets as well.

Liquid chlorine was not produced in France before 1914, as the Germans, who, with the Swiss, were the sole producers, well knew. When in the beginning of 1915 they first had recourse to the barbarous use of asphyxiating gases, of which chlorine and bromine were the essential elements, they reckoned that the French would be unable to retort for a long time. They were mistaken. Within a year several works were ready, and the delicate operation of liquefying chlorine was well advanced.

There are new works in France which when their military use is at an end will form a nucleus for the manufacture of bleaching chloride, certain colouring matters, and various pharmaceutical products which hitherto France had to import. Caustic soda and hydrogen will thus be produced in large quantities.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

REVISED CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.

DR. ALLEN'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

A meeting of the Senate was held yesterday evening the Rev. Dr. Mackichan the Vice-Chancellor presiding.

The Vice-Chancellor, before going to the work on the agenda, said the Syndicate had sent on to the Government the Senate's decision that there should be five Faculties, but they had not received any reply from them yet. The question of the mode of returning Fellows by the Senate and Faculties to the Syndicate had been referred to a Committee and the question would be brought before the Senate in June.

DR. ALLEN'S MOTION.

Dr. H. N. Allen moved: "That, as recommended by the Faculty of Engineering and the Syndicate, the regulations and syllabus of studies for the revised four years' course in Civil Engineering leading to the Degree of B. E. (Civil) be approved and adopted."

The mover said that in addition to the four years' course there would be a three years' course leading to the College diploma. The Advisory Committee of the College of Engineering, the Syndicate, and the Faculty of Engineering had approved of the revised course and he had no doubt the Senate also would approve of the same. The Government had also sanctioned the proposals and had agreed to the increased expenditure which would be incurred.

Mr. Cree-Brown seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said the question before the Senate was whether they were going to have a four years' course instead of three when there was again pressure on the College and not only B.A.'s but M.A.'s would apply for admission. The Principal would naturally have the highest qualified men and the other candidates would have to stop away. He thought a four years' course was too long a one looking at the prospects before the the students If the course was to be lengthened the students must have at least a guarantee from the Government that not only one vacancy of Assistant Engineer, but three or four should be reserved for the successful students.

MOTION OPPOSED.

Mr. S. B. Joshi said he opposed the motion because the whole question had been decided only a few years ago, and the mover had not brought forward any good reasons for accepting the motion. The Government of India appointed the P. W. D. Committee who were taking into their consideration the whole question and the speaker thought they should wait until their report was before them. It was not safe at the present time to accept the motion.

Mr. K. S. Aiyer said merely to lengthen the course without much practical training appeared to be useless to him. He opposed the motion.

DR. MOSES' AMENDMENT.

Dr. Moses said Sir F. L. Sprott had given very valuable evidence before the P. W. D. Committee and he therefore moved an amendment that the question be referred back to the Syndicate for their report in the light of Sir F. L. Sprott's evidence.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya seconded the amendment.

Mr. Cree-Brown was opposed to the amendment. He thought it was most undesirable to delay the question of the introduction of the new course, which would place this College on the same footing as some of the best Colleges in other countries.

ORIGINAL MOTION CARRIED.

Dr. Moses' amendment was lost and the original motion was carried.

The Senate then adjourned.

MOBILISING THE NATION.

The Bishop of London, speaking at Harrow, where he dedicated war shrines, said there were three appeals made, to which the people must respond writes the "Daily Telegraph". The first was for the mobilisation of the whole nation. He was about to mobilise the whole Church for the service of the nation, and what clergy would do, every man and woman, and boy and girl, must do. The second appeal was for rationing ourselves voluntarily. Lord Devonport knew his fellow-countrymen well when he put them all on their honour, and the people of London must stand by that appeal. He was taking steps to see that his household and himself conformed to the rations stated, and he hoped they would go below it With regard to the War Loan, money was essential, and could not be obtained only from rich people. Really large sums could only be obtained by small investments flowing in from every side.

"GHOST" AND THE LIGHTS.

Supernatural agencies were put forward as a defence in a summons against a shopkeeper at Palmer's Green for having bright lights on her premises writes the "Daily Mail".

A constable said he saw two very bright lights in the shop shortly after nine o'clock, but another policeman said he failed to see any light at all on the premises an hour later. The defendant, a woman, said she put out all the lights and locked the shop up at nine o'clock.

The Bench dismissed the summons, the chairman remarking that it certainly looked as if the shop was haunted.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 13, 1917.

BAGHDAD.

Commenting on the passing of Kut into British hands, twelve days ago, we remarked: "The fighting is in the open and it remains to be seen how rapidly General Maude will be able to follow up his success, which at any rate has opened the road to Baghdad." When penning these lines we did not anticipate, any more than the public at large, we imagine, expected, that General Maude would crown his earlier successes with the brilliant prize he has now won quite so swiftly as he has done. The occupation of Baghdad is indeed an event of first-rate importance. From the military point of view alone it is difficult to over-state its importance. The capture of Kut was a sufficiently distinguished feat, but the passing of Baghdad into British hands must be regarded as one of the memorable episodes of the war.

The success is the more gratifying as it has come after long months of silent and stubborn preparation and effort. It has not only retrieved the British position in Mesopotamia,—which had received a considerable set-back with the surrender of General Townshend,—but must restore the prestige of the British arms throughout the Middle East area of the conflict. It is nearly a year now since the fall of Kut-ul-Amara. Previously General Townshend had advanced to Ctesiphon, only 18 miles from Baghdad, but through ill luck and the arrival of heavy Turkish reinforcements had to withdraw; and, as we know, was finally surrounded and besieged at Kut for five months before the exhaustion of supplies necessitated surrender. That was so untoward and discouraging a climax to heroic and sustained military operations carried out under manifold difficulties, that a policy of merely marking time, in the military sense, was in many quarters advocated for the future. We ourselves have been strongly opposed to a policy of timidity and non-enterprise in Mesopotamia after the surrender of General Townshend, and it cannot but be regarded now with gratification and gratitude that the British authorities, with characteristic perseverence, set themselves to retrieve the situation. In less than a year they have handsomely avenged Townshend, retaken Kut and actually installed themselves in Baghdad. This splendid record argues the highest degree of devotion and ability on the part of the officers and men engaged in the conduct of the campaign. Weary months of preparation and organisation, amid the most depressing climatic and topographical conditions imaginable, preceded the recommencement of operations. The offensive which has now won Baghdad, commenced on December 13th last with the British troops crossing the Shatt-el-Hai. How cautious and careful were the movements of the forces is shown by the fact that for nearly a month after this initial move, no further step forward was taken. The wisdom of this restraint and consolidation manifested itself when, on the assault being resumed in Mahomed Abdul Hasan loop of the Tigris, the Turks were dislodged from their position, and from Kut downwards the right bank of the river passed into the hands of the British. The operations since then have been unremitting, and while the progress was continuous, it was not always either easy or rapid. The Turks utilised their defensive advantages to the utmost, and while retiring put up very stiff fight. Their resistance, however, was waning, and when General Maude delivered a decisive blow to their defences on February 23rd, the Turks started on retreat. It was then that the whole enemy position at Sunnaiyat and Kut-el-Amara passed "automatically" into our hands. Great and brilliant as that achievement was, it has now been eclipsed and excelled by the occupation of Baghdad. The "moral ascendancy" of the British, to recall Lord French's phrase, must now be regarded as complete in Mesopotamia. "The British in Baghdad" is indeed an event to stir the dullest imagination.

THE NEED OF A BEGINNING.

We have referred on a previous occasion to the disappointing attitude adopted by the Government of India in regard to a modest and practical proposal for making a preparatory effort for the introduction of a scheme of free and compulsory education in selected areas after the war. It is not necessary to emphasise, over and over again, the fundamental errors which lie at the root of the unfortunate decision in which the Government perist in the matter of initiating, even by way of experiment, free and compulsory education in the country. One all-important fact, however, cannot be ignored. And that is that the Government have avowed that they have the same end in view as those who have upheld the principle of free and compulsory education,—namely, to spread education far and wide, in every village and in every home in the country. While, therefore, public opinion in the country has expressed itself strongly and insistently that the only means of bringing about this consummation is to adopt the remedy which almost every other civilized country has accepted, the Governmen have pinned their faith to the potentialities of the voluntary system. This arbitrary view was warranted neither by the needs and circumstances of this country nor by the example of any other country in the world. It has been sought, however, to find some extenuation for the policy pursued in financial limitations. In this connection it is pertinent to recall the speech which Sir Harcourt Butler made on behalf of the Government in opposing Mr. Gokhale's Bill in March 1912. He prefaced his speech by stating that no one would rejoice more than himself if primary education became free and compulsory in the country, and that it was the policy of the Government so to work that that desirable consummation should be brought about. Thus, apart from the more important fact that he thereby committed the Government of India to an approval of the principle of free and compulsory education, he also practically expressed on their behalf promise and determination so to conduct their educational operations that the time for making education free and compulsory would be hastened and not indefinitely postponed.

"There are many difficulties ahead," he said, "but we shall not flinch. We shall not falter on the way. Though our views may differ as to means, we are all united as to the end. The Government of India, Local Governments, the Departments of Publication Instruction, and enlightened public opinion are single-eyed as to the end in view. We are determined, resolutely determined, to combat ignorance through the length and breadth of this ancient land, up and down, to and fro; and though the struggle may be long and arduous, I do believe with all my heart, I do believe, we shall prevail.'

It must be admitted that for a time, as Mr. Sastri pointed out in moving in the Imperial Legislative Council on Saturday, his resolution for an additional grant of rupees thirty lakhs for elementary education, the Government acted up to the pledge, and that it was generally felt that although Mr. Gokhale had failed in his main purpose, he had really spurred the Government into a new policy of increased expenditure, for the extension, as distinguished from the improvement of, education. For three successive years liberal grants to local Governments poured down from the Imperial treasury, part of them being spent on the opening of new schools. But the real, though slight, expansion of elementary education which was thus brought about, was not destined to continue. Soon after the war the Government of India stopped all new grants to education and the recent activity of the Education Department, as Mr. Sastri put it, appears to be, on Mr. Sharpe's own admission, to make plans and then shelve them, in spite of the declared policy of adding 91,000 primary schools and doubling the number of pupils attending them. The cessation of grants has afforded an excuse for provincial Governments to go in for an unwise and essentially uneconomical policy of rigorous retrenchment on educational expenditure with the result that, to quote the dialectical language of Mr. Sharpe, "the progress, though retarded, has not been checked." Mr. Sastri pleaded in vain that though non-officials had no belief in the voluntary system, they had a right to demand that if the Government of India believed in it as they did, they should show their belief by a ceaseless pursuit of that policy. The Finance Member would not have anything to do with a proposal for undertaking "a 'definite' liability,"—inadequate and modest as it was. He recalled that the Government had already budgetted for a grant of thirty lakhs of rupees for the improvement of the training and remuneration of teachers. That grant, as we have remarked previously, is most welcome; but it is not enough. Efficiency and improvement in this direction cannot be too much insisted upon, but in the peculiar conditions of a country where mass education may be said to have only just begun, the two purposes of improvement and extension must proceed together and nothing can justify the postponement of either indefinitely. And this point was picturesquely put by Mr. Sastri, when he compared the Government and those who worked for the spread of education in this country to a colony of men compelled for their living to make a clearing in rank forest. He pointed out that the struggle between the reclaiming activity of men and the luxuriant growth of the forest could have but one end if the axe and the spade and the fire were not plying incessantly. War, again, it may be said and was said, makes a difference. True. But, if the needs of war are paramount, war has also brought into prominent relief the fact, in a manner in which it had never before been brought, that if there is any department of national life, the demands of which next to its own demands are most imperative and important, it is the education of the people. As Lord Willingdon pithily declared sometime ago, "War or no war, the education of children must go on." Mr. Sastri echoed this vital truth when he said: "War or peace, abundance or want, the Government must make a fresh recurring grant every year according to a settled programme to start fresh schools." Till such a programme is produced, as he added, "it will be difficult for an impartial judge to acquit the Government of a merely platonic adherence to the theory of universal elementary education.

Notes of the Day.

A First Step.

We welcome the order which the Government of India have just passed prohibiting labour emigration from the country with a view to conserve the man-power of India for war purposes. An exception is made in favour of supplying "the minimum requirements of Ceylon and the Federated Malay States," which seems to us both unnecessary and objectionable, but the rule as a whole is satisfactory as a first step to ending the whole scandal of labour emigration from this country. We trust the Government of India may similarly see their way to abolishing the system of Indenture under the Defence of India Act forthwith. That will go some way towards redeeming that ill-starred enactment from the uses to which it has been put so far!

Municipalities and Official Control.

As might have been expected, Lord Carmichael's speech to the Calcutta Corporation, judging from the brief telegraphic summary, was sympathetic in tone and substance. His Excellency was ready to recognise that the present system of municipal government with official control has inherent qualities which do not make for efficiency. While therefore conceding that the extension of popular control in the municipal affairs of Calcutta is part of a greater question in which all India is interested, he seemed to be unduly oppressed with the contemplation of what he called "another side to the shield." "I think" he said, "that self-government even if it is not always the most efficient kind of government is a good thing, but there are so many interests in Calcutta which deserve to be consulted, and I know that many of you have some misgiving about throwing over your present system so precipitately for a new and untried system which at first may prove less efficient." Lord Carmichael seems to have overlooked that a more popularly representative system has already worked in Bombay with conspicuous success and that, for the matter of that a true system of local self-government, in working as well as in theory, denotes not the disregard of any important section of the City's interests, but the harmonious representation of all.

Disallowing Discussion.

The exercise of the power of disallowing Resolutions on matters of public importance is growing apace. According to the "Hindu," Lord Pentland has just disallowed a resolution,—of which due notice was given by the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Aiyar,—relating to Hill Journey Allowances. In view of the fact that a Resolution on the Viceregal "Exodus" was discussed at the Imperial Legislative Council only yesterday, it will not be without interest to quote the following from the letter of protest which Mr. Narasimha has addressed to the Secretary to Government of Madras, Legislative Department:

"I would request you to convey to his Excellency two things. Firstly, my desire for information—under which clause of Rule 15 the President has acted. Is the discussion in the Legislative Council of the "Hill Journey Allowance" considered undesirable in public interest—though the "Journey" is to take place and the allowance is to be granted without any restraint on the public to discuss it in the Press or elsewhere? I would like to inform his Excellency that in March 1916 i.e., during the war, the discussion was held in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces and no public calamity has befallen the provinces as a result. It is the suppression of an orderly discussion that is undesirable in public interests. I presume that the subject is not one for the Imperial Council as it relates to a provincial item of expenditure."

It is a pity that the objects contemplated by the Morley-Minto Reforms scheme are being increasingly defeated in the new procedure of disallowing discussion on public questions.

India's War Work.

The speeches which the members of the Government of India made on Saturday in introducing the heads of revenue and expenditure of their respective departments were instructive as affording fresh evidence of the numerous unobtrusive ways in which India has contributed her share in the prosecution of the war. Dealing with the medical department Sir Pardy Lukis pointed out how besides sending many research workers to war work and despatching to Mesopotamia several fully equipped laboratories, the department had been able to manufacture vaccines of different kinds in vast quantities at the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory and the Kasauli Institute. The Postal and Telegraph Departments, however, bore the brunt of the war's demands. 20 supervising officers, 544 postmasters, inspectors and clerks and 524 menials are even now on war duty turning out an enormous quantity of work and an idea of the strain put on them may be formed from one instance of the traffic mentioned by Sir George Barnes that one lakh of parcels are handled monthly at Basra alone. An equally severe test has been placed on the Telegraph Department, there being at present 1,200 engineers and 600 members of the traffic staff in Mesopotamia and 650 engineers and 125 of the latter in East Africa, besides men lent to the Indo-European Telegraph Department or else employed in Seistan and Arabia. The contributions of the Railway Board have been no less splendid. Not only has the Board been concerned with the construction of mlity railways, and the supply to them in Mesopotamia, East Africa and on the frontiers, of materials and personnel, but the recruiting organisation alone has developed into a very large business with ramifications all over India and the East generally. Besides this, to quote Sir Robert Gillan, the Board has had to do with inland water transport in Mesopotamia. This necessitated the carrying out of a great deal of constructional and re-erection work in India for river craft and an Indian river craft was formed in Calcutta and a large shipyard under the control of the Board established in Karachi.

Official and Personal.

Lady Reed lunched at Government House yesterday.

His Excellency held a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Imperial Relief Fund at the Secretariat yesterday evening.

Their Excellencies attended the Conversazione of the Bombay Art Society at the Town Hall after Dinner on Monday.

Lord Porchester has left Government House.

SIMLA NOTES.

THE INDIAN STAND-POINT.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Indian view-point does not always regard things in accordance with the barometer. The Indian does not change his dress, coat and mood with every variation in the weather. He cannot afford it. However, Simla is so unlike the plains and even other hill stations that the climatic conditions compel your attention and you talk of snow and sleet and present cold and coming warmth not because you have nothing more important to consider but because it is really a topic that does interest you.

This year February and March seem to have exchanged their meteorological roles. February ought to be the most inclement month, with snow, sleet and bitter cold. It was very mild—with not much snow to speak of. March ought to be much milder. It has opened with the rigours of mild winter. We have had a good deal of sleet, some rain and snow. The roads are stretches of slush alternating with patches of hard whitened ground. The element of beauty is provided by distance. It is not inherent in the snow. The peaks from afar appear gilt with silver. The roads near wear the appearence of being strewn with salt, weather prophets are necessarily at a discount. When the day begins with a drizzle and deepens into gloom accompanied with a shower of sleet and some snow, who would predict that two bright sunshining hours would be inserted between the darkness of noon and the shades of sunset!

The talk of the town is focussed on the coming invasion of the Munitions Board. For once the "Englishman" was right when it urged the other day that Sir Thomas Holland and his huge establishment would be doing a public service by keeping to Delhi. There he would be in closer touch with just those centres of commercial activity which would most demand his unrelaxed attention. Else, think of the messages that would keep flashing between Simla and the rest of all India and Burma! And what would the army of invasion and occupation require in the shape of train and transport charges! Apropos of these travelling expenses, the T. A. dear to the heart of every Government official, there is a strong feeling that the economic eye of Government has not yet spied this weak spot. Lakhs could be conveniently saved by cutting down travelling and eliminating altogether those luxurious tours by the various Directors-General which objectionable at any time represent a wicked waste today. In an allied sphere of reckless squandering of public money, one recalls the rarely beneficent energy of Lord Curzon. Though the prices of paper and stationery in general have gone up, the numerous Secretariats, Imperial and Provincial continue to manufacture huge annual reports, sometimes sumptuously bound and provided with costly plates ordered from England. Some of these annuals argue a false superfluity in the Indian Exchequer in times of peace. Their appearance now and for some years to come will remain a testimony to the financial ineptitude of the Governments of the day. Without appreciable loss of administrative efficiency all Annual Reports,—I speak from knowledge,—could be abridged to a third of their portentuous size and most could be made triennial.

WAR LOAN.

The War Loan meeting held under Government auspices the other day talked enthusiasm. Men of public spirit and commanding the confidence of the public should come forward to explain at repeated public manding the confidence of the public should Loan literature, in popular idiom and in vernacular languages is a desirable adjunct, but word of mouth is the only appropriate medium.

It is rumoured that Government contemplate Draconian measure to keep down the impending famine of houses and general accommodation. The number of assistants and clerks of Sir Thomas alone,—not to speak of the other D. G.'s who will be making their periodical visitation of Simla—would overflow this hill-station whose expensive capacity does not exceed habitation for 45,000 souls. Government are acquiring housing facilities. The Carlton Hotel has already been taken. It has been followed by premises known as Shallay, Bettany, Delhi and London Bank and every evening one hears of fresh acquisitions. The Raja of Faridkote has offered his premises; and he has given a lead to other Hill Chiefs. It is reported that Government contemplates prohibiting visitors,—the yearly seekers offer novelty and a change—from April. None who are not directly connected with the staff of the Director Generals and the President of the Board of Munitions will be permitted residence in Simla. It is feared that if wealthy migratory birds who cannot cross over to Europe wing their flight Simla-wards the rents would mount up to an altitude inaccessible to the average Superintendent, Personal Assistant, *ad hoc genus omne* and their clerical squadrons.

A representative of the enterprising business house of Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy visited us last week. It is hoped that this Indian firm has secured a fair contract presumably for leather goods to be supplied to the army.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF BAGHDAD.

ENEMY FAILURE IN ALSACE.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

STRONG POST ON DIALA RIGHT BANK.

ENEMY DISLOGED FROM HIS SECOND POSITION.

ADVANCE TOWARDS BAGDAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Mar. 12.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says we effected a surprise and crossed the Diala by moonlight on Thursday and established a strong post on the right bank. We bridged the Tigris below its confluence with the river Diala. A strong detachment marched up the right bank and found the enemy six miles south-west of Bagdad. we bivouacked on the captured ground.

We forced the passage of the Diala on Friday and advanced four miles towards Bagdad.

Our forces on the right bank dislodged the enemy from his second positions and we bivouacked the captured ground.

Dust storms and violent gale forced the Turks back three miles west and south-west of Bagdad on Saturday.

BAGHDAD OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. at 6-45 p.m. Mar. 12.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says Bagdad was occupied on Sunday.

BATTLE ON THE DIALA RIVER.

ENEMY EVACUATION DUE TO RAPID BRITISH ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 3-45 p.m. Mar. 12.

An official communiqué from Mesopotamia says our gunboats and cavalry discovered on Wednesday that the enemy was holding the line of the Diala River in some strength. We engaged the enemy on Thursday.

The enemy's position at Ctesiphon had been most carefully prepared and it is clear that the enemy intended to hold it. The evacuation was probably due to our rapid advance from Afifie.

BLOCKADE ON GREECE.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO PROTEST BY ATHENIAN BAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Mar. 10.

Mr. Lloyd-George replying to the protest of the Athenian bar against the blockade says the raising of the blockade depends on the fulfilment of the Allies' demands. It would have already been raised if the anti-Ally incidents had not occurred."

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES TO WAR CONFERENCE ARRIVE IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 6-10 p.m., Mar. 12.

The Indian representatives to the War Conference have arrived. They were met by Sir J. Dunlop Smith and Sir Pertab Singh.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S SUDDEN DEPARTURE FROM BUDAPEST.

FORMATION OF COALITION CABINET EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, March 11.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., March 12.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that the Emperor suddenly broke off his stay at Budapest and visit to South Hungary and returned to Vienna.

The resignation of Count Tisza and the formation of a Coalition Cabinet are expected.

PLOT AGAINST THE PREMIER.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S SUGGESTION OF TRIAL BY ORDEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 12.

The Indian barrister Riza, defending the Wheeldons, dwelt on the failure of the prosecution to produce the Government agent, known as Gordon, and then startled the Court by seriously suggesting that prisoners should have a trial by ordeal and walk over hot ploughshares to prove their innocence.

The judge, summing up, remarked that the employment of secret agents was one of the necessities of these times. The jury were absent only twenty minutes.

MORE FRENCH SUCCESSES.

FAILURE OF ENEMY ATTACK IN ALSACE.

IMPORTANCE OF BRITISH SUCCESS AT IRLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 12.

A French communiqué says, we made several successful *coups de main* against the German trenches in the regions of Lassigny, Canny-sur-Metz and north of Bois du Jury in Woevre. We captured prisoners and a machine-gun.

There was fairly considerable reciprocal cannonading in the Maisons de Champagne sector. An enemy attempt against our small posts in the region of Largitzen, in Alsace, failed.

French experts emphasise the importance of the British success at Irles as facilitating the envelopment of Bapaume. They state that several hundred prisoners were captured.

292 PRISONERS TAKEN AT ARLES.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO ATTACK NEAR LENS CRUSHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11
Recd. 2-50 p.m., March 12.

A British communiqué says the total number of prisoners taken at Arles was 292.

Our artillery crushed the attempts to attack west and north-west of Lens.

The artillery was active on the Somme and the Ancre and at Armentieres, Ypres and southward of Arras.

INFANTRY FIGHTING AT IRLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 6-10 p.m., Mar. 12.

A Wireless German official message says there has been infantry fighting at Irles and our rearguards have withdrawn to the main position.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY NORTH OF AISNE.

FAILURE OF ENEMY COUPS DE MAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., March 12.

A French communiqué says, there was lively reciprocal cannonading north of Aisne.

The attempted enemy *coups de main* north-west of Reims and on the right of the Meuse failed completely.

CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

VOTE PASSED BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY IN THE CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 10.
Recd. 6-10 p.m., Mar. 12.

The Chamber by 296 votes to 1 has passed a vote of confidence in the Government following three days' debate on the question of food supplies in which the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee emphasised the necessity for the Allies and neutrals economising in wheat or largely substituting other cereals.

The vote in the Chamber mentioned yesterday, when the Government's opponents abstained from voting, has not allayed the agitation which M. Briand declared was interfering with the labours of the Government. Therefore a grand debate on the general policy of the Cabinet is probable to enable the Chamber clearly to define its attitude.

FOOD RESTRICTIONS DEFENDED.

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC FACTOR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Mar. 11.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 12.

Minister Herriot, replying in the debate on food supplies, defended the food restriction measures and forecasted the issue of bread and milk tickets. He declared that the economic factor would prove equally important as a military factor in deciding the war. Germany was starving and was making a last effort to escape her inevitable doom.

GERMAN DREAM OF WORLD POWER.

EX-HUNGARIAN PREMIER INTERVIEWED.

EFFICACY OF SUBMARINISM DOUBTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 10.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., March 12.

A remarkable interview with the Hungarian ex-Premier, Count Andrassy is garian ex-Premier, Count Andarssy, is opined that the war would end through general exhaustion and that the peace terms would be dictated by the cleverer belligerent. In this connection he asserted that the Central Powers were more intelligent than the Entente. He declared that Germany had two aims. Firstly, that of uniting Central Europe and the East, and secondly, of becoming the dominant world power. The first would be attained by the present war but in order to achieve the second Britain must be defeated.

He doubted the success of submarinism for this purpose and was of the opinion that other and slower means must be employed.

Count Andrassy declared that there would be a blank peace without formal annexation or indemnities but emphasised that it was necessary that the Central Powers should control Poland and Lithuania, militarily and economically as a barrier against Russia, whose power must ultimately be broken before Germany's world policy and the plans for supremacy in the East could be fully realised.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO STARVE BRITAIN."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 12.

A Telegram from Berlin received in Amsterdam says doubts of the efficacy of submarinism were expressed by Reisser, President of the Hansa League, who, in a speech, said the object of the blockade was not to force Britain to her knees but to produce a desire for understanding.

Reventlow attacked Reisser, declaring that Germany must dictate peace to Britain.

The "Vorwaerts," in an article says Reventlow's aims mean tremendous prolongation of the war and concludes by declaring that it is impossible to starve Britain.

German papers accuse the agrarians in Prussia of withholding supplies from the rest of the Empire.

CAPTURE OF VERDUN.

CONDITION PRECEDENT TO GERMAN WITHDRAWAL TO MEUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 12.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The military correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" regards the capture of Verdun as a condition precedent to an orderly German withdrawal to a line of the Meuse. He declares that every strategical consideration dictating attack on Verdun in 1916 is operative in greater force to-day.

GERMAN DISCOMFORT ON SOMME.

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS EXAGGERATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 8 a.m. Mar. 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wires that the Germans are enormously exaggerating the discomfort on the Somme in order to prove that the continuance of the Allies' offensive on the Somme is impossible. Thus, no man's land on the Somme is a desert of mud and villages have been blown to smithereens, but there are plenty of roads to the front-line trenches and busy railways in the rear. We shall soon know whether fighting is to be resumed on the Somme south of which the British line has now been extended.

The French army was never so strong and the French infantry at Verdun last year performed the finest piece of infantry work seen in this war. The Germans must oppose such men and methods with something more than the improved war material, on which they seem chiefly to rely.

ARMED NEUTRALITY OF U. S.

PRESIDENT FULLY DETERMINED TO PROTECT AMERICA'S RIGHT.

ALL PREPARATIONS TO ARM MERCHANTMEN COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 11.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., March 12.

President Wilson's decision to arm merchantmen, followed the opinions of Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, and Mr. Gregory, Attorney-General, who both advised the President that he had full authority to arm ships. The Governments armed neutrality plan was withheld in order to avoid endangering American ships by permitting information to reach Germany. The only statement obtainable at White House and the Navy Department was that the President was determined fully to protect America's rights. Long before the order was given from White House, the Navy Department had completed all necessary preparations to arm merchantmen but Mr. Daniels appealed to the press and the public not to discuss the matter.

STATE DEPARTMENT RULING.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN FIRING ON GERMAN SUBMARINES JUSTIFIABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 6-10 p.m., Mar. 12.

The Associated Press states that the State Department rules that armed merchantmen are justified in firing on a German submarine or at a periscope directly the latter is sighted.

U. S. SHIPS FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE.

WOODEN SHIP BUILDERS SUMMONED TO CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 12.

The wooden shipbuilders of the United States have been summoned to a conference of the Shipping Board on the 14th instant with a view to building as speedily as possible a large fleet of standardised ships for trans-Atlantic trade. It is hoped thus materially to defeat the submarine blockade.

PLOT TO BLOW UP WELLAND CANAL.

GERMAN CAPTAIN ARRESTED IN CHILLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 11.
Recd. 8 a.m. Mar. 12.

The American police have arrested a German captain named Fritzen on a charge of complicity in a plot to blow up the Welland canal under von Rapen's instructions.

FOOD SITUATION IN ATHENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 12.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

According to information from French sources the Athens Government is hoarding cereals while the population are in want.

BHAVNAGAR MATERNITY HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

FUNDS TO BE INVESTED IN WAR LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, Mar. 12.

It has been decided to invest the funds of the Bhavnagar Maternity Home and Orphanage amounting to about Rs. 1,20,000 in the new War Loan.

ITALY'S ANTI-SUBMARINE MEASURES.

60 PER CENT MERCHANTMEN ARMED.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, March 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 12.

In the Chamber to-day the Minister of Marine gave details of Italy's anti-submarine measures, including the arming of numerous places on the coast, the organisation of coastguards, barriers and other defensive works. The depth of the seas precluded the employment of nets. With regard to the methods of chasing submarines, two hundred small craft were employed in the Otranto channel for months and numerous aeroplane squadrons and small airships were employed.

The demand for the armament for merchantmen was very great. Already over thousand guns had been used and sixty per cent. of the Italian ships were armed. Several hundred wireless plants had been installed on ships and the system of signalling by wireless and aeroplanes was most successful. The large number of sailings and arrivals showed the measures were not in vain.

BELGIAN RELIEF STEAMER SUBMARINED.

THIRTEEN SURVIVORS LANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 3-45 p.m. Mar. 12.

A telegram to "Lloyd's News" from Cork states that the Belgian relief steamer Storstad from Buenos Aires was submarined in daylight. Thirteen survivors have been landed including an American. Two boats with thirty men are missing. The survivors were thirty-six hours in a stormy sea. The fourth engineer died of exposure. The submarine refused to tow the boats which were shelled. It was the Storstad which collided with the Empress of Ireland on the 29th May 1914.

SUBMARINE BRUTALITY.

STORSTAD TORPEDOED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 12.

An invisible submarine shelled the Storstad on Thursday morning at a distance of four miles. The crew entered boats but returned on the submarine submerging. They were on board when the latter reappeared and torpedoed the Storstad, but the crew got away. The submarine came alongside the captain's boat and questioned him regarding cargo. The submarine refused to tow the boats and again shelled the Storstad because she was not sinking fast enough. It is confirmed that the engineer died from exposure. The remainder of the crew have been landed. They include two dead.

ARMED BRITISH MERCHANTMAN IN DUTCH PORT.

HOW THE SHIP TOOK SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 10.

The British armed merchantman Princess Melita arrived at Hook of Holland for water but was ordered to leave in half an hour. The ship put out and threw her armament overboard and then returned and obtained the supplies.

NEW CANADIAN WAR LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, March 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 12.

The new Canadian war loan of £30,000,000 has been issued, interest 5 per cent., price ninety-six, redeemable in 1937, in Canada and New York.

(Continued from Column 6.)

to extenuate the further acts of malignancy of which they have warned us. It will be most satisfactory to the country to recognize the promptitude with which the Government has informed the Germans, through the medium of the United States Ministers, that if anything like a molestation of our hospital ships occurs reprisals will immediately follow.

GERMANS' NEW BARBARITY.

OFFICIAL SEA POLICY.

"UNRESTRICTED WAR."

BRITISH REPRISALS.

The Foreign Office issued the following statement in mail week:—

The German Government announce that "they have conclusive proof that in several instances enemy hospital ships have often been misused for the transport of munitions and troops."

They also state that they have placed these proofs, through diplomatic channels, before the British and French Governments, and have, at the same time, declared that traffic of hospital ships on the military routes for the forces fighting in France and Belgium, within a line drawn between Flamborough Head and Terschelling on the one hand and from Ushant to Land's End on the other, will no longer be tolerated.

His Majesty's Government have received no such communication through diplomatic channels, or otherwise, from the German Government, as is alleged, and they most emphatically deny that British hospital ships have been used for the transport of munitions and troops, or in any way contrary to the Hague Convention for the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime war.

Under the Convention belligerents have the right to search hospital ships, and the German Government have therefore an obvious remedy in case of suspicion—a remedy which they have never utilized.

From the German Government's statement that hospital ships will no longer be tolerated within the limits mentioned, only one conclusion can be drawn—namely, that it is the intention of the German Government to add yet other and more unspeakable crimes against law and humanity to the long list which disgraces their record.

In these circumstances his Majesty's Government have requested the United States Government to inform the German Government that his Majesty's Government have decided that if the threat is carried out reprisals will immediately be taken by the British authorities concerned.

REAL PURPOSE OF THE ENEMY.

The Germans are never at a loss to find excuses for acts the more mention of which shocks the civilized world, says the Naval correspondent of "The Times." They preface their latest complaint with a lie, and on this falsehood they base a threat which, if executed, will constitute one more violation of the laws of nations and the precepts of humanity. With a callousness entirely characteristic of their methods, they have declared their intention of withdrawing from the hospital ships which cross the English Channel that immunity which is their right by every law and regulation and by the universal practice of every nation beyond the Central Powers.

The ostensible reason assigned for this dastardly act is that the hospital ships have been used for the carriage of munitions, and it is alleged that proofs of this have been placed by the Germans in the hands of our Government. This is denied by the Foreign Office, and the Germans, therefore, by the propagation of such false statements, disclose their real purpose. They have made such charges before—on several occasions, in fact, within the last two years. When they did so in November, 1915, the Admiralty issued a warning that previous experience suggested that the dissemination of such falsehoods foreshadowed attacks on British hospital ships by German submarines. The Admiralty not only repudiated the aspersion that the hospital ships were being put to improper uses, but, in view of the allegations, they took the further precaution of ordering the Maurefania, one of the hospital ships working to and from the Mediterranean, to Naples, where she was examined by the United States, Danish, and Swiss Consuls. These officials jointly signed a declaration that there were neither combatants nor warlike stores on board the vessel.

THE LEGAL REMEDY.

The Foreign Office now points out that, if the Germans really believe in their own story, there is a remedy open to them by international law. They can stop and search any hospital ship, and if it is found that she is acting against the prescribed rules the course to be taken is clearly laid down. An illustration of it is to be found in the case of the Ophelia. That vessel, formerly employed in the trade between London and Hamburg, was detained in the North Sea on October 18, 1914, by the British destroyer Meteor, on the suspicion, raised by both her equipment and her movements that she was not solely engaged as a hospital ship, as she claimed to be. She was brought into Yarmouth, and a full investigation was made into the facts by the Prize Court on May 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1915. The conclusions at which Sir Samuel Evans arrived were:—"That the Ophelia was not constructed, adapted or used for the special and sole purpose of affording aid and relief to the wounded, sick, and ship-wrecked; and that she was adapted and used as a signalling ship for military purposes. She has, therefore, forfeited the protection claimed under the Convention." The vessel was accordingly condemned as lawful prize.

It will be obviously no justification of such an inhuman disregard of civilized usages as the Germans threaten if they plead that they are unable to carry out the proper procedure in the Channel. Let them assert their command of the seas, and the difficulty will disappear. But as a matter of fact the whole business is an attempt

(Continued in Column 5).

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

OPERATIONS OF THE PRESS ACT.

COST OF THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 12.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Mr. Lowndes, Vice-President, presiding. A few visitors attended.

In reply to a question asked by the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy in September last, Sir Reginald Craddock laid on the table a statement showing the action taken against newspapers and presses under the Press Act. The number of papers warned once totalled 143, in the Punjab, the number being 34, in Bombay 37, and in Madras and Bengal 20 each. The number of newspapers warned twice totalled 44, twenty-two of these being in the Punjab The total warned thrice was 30, twelve coming from the Punjab and eight from Bombay. The number of those from which security was taken under section 8 (1) was 80, Bombay furnishing 30, Bengal 21 and Punjab 17. The number of those from which security was demanded but failed to produce it was 129. The number of newspapers from which enhanced securities were demanded was 2, one from Bombay and the Punjab each, the latter ceasing publication in consequence. The number of those from which security was demanded, under section 8 (2) was 20 of which 14 ceased publication, 6 of these being in Bombay. The number of those whose securities were forfeited under section 9 was 3, one each from Bombay, Bengal and the Punjab. The number of papers which on the forfeiture of securities under section 9 ceased publication was two, one each in Bombay and the Punjab. One Bengal newspaper, from which security was demanded under section 10 after the forfeiture of security under section 9 ceased publication. There was no newspaper from which security was demanded under section 11.

Sir Reginald Craddock also placed on the table another statement in reply to a question of Dr. Sapru giving the names of the newspapers dealt with under the Press Act with the names of their proprietors and the language and place of publication of such newspapers.

Sir Robert Gillan introduced the Bill to impose a tax on goods carried by railway and inland steam vessel. He pointed out it was a war measure and explained that it would bring in an additional revenue of £500,000 from goods traffic which had been fully explained by the Finance Member in his statement.

On the motion of Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne the Indian Bills of Exchange Act Amendment Bill, was considered and passed, Sir George Barnes intimating that he accepted the Bill on behalf of the Government.

Sir Reginald Craddock presented the Select Committee's Report on the Bill to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890.

COST OF SIMLA EXODUS.

Mr. S. Sastri (Madras) moved the following resolution:—

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the provision made in the Budget for 1917-18 under head 18, General Administration, be reduced by a sum of three lakhs representing roughly the cost of the Simla exodus.

Mr. Sastri in moving the resolution said it was the old controversy that formed the subject of the resolution. In considering the resolution he would restrict himself to the financial aspect of the exodus, though he recognized the administrative evils arising from the same, and urge it on the Council solely on grounds of economy. It might be considered, it was too triffling a sum that was expended, but he pointed out it was a year of all-round economy. Shears had been applied ruthlessly everywhere, the Imperial Government had instructed local administrations to practise economy rigidly even in matters like education and sanitation and those instructions were being carried out. More also had been done. The Imperial Government were also imposing fresh special taxes. Retrenchment then was the business of the day. He would ask therefore if this process should not have begun with the Government of India. The best way to emphasise a disciplinary regulation was the author thereof himself to obey it. Again, if retrenchment was to be applied rigorously it should be applied to luxuries first, and whatever might be the view of the Government in this matter, hill-going had always been held to be a luxury by leaders of Indian thought, though it might be a permissible luxury in times of prosperity. It should have been the first to go in times like this.

Referring to the attitude of local Governments he said, though the desire for reform in this direction existed in certain at any rate of local Governments, they seemed to be nervous of initiating any reform as they seemed to think it would be a sort of a slap on the Imperial Government. He then alluded to the fact of Delhi being very hot in summer, but it was hot everywhere in plains in India. After referring to the ideal of an Oriental monarch of sharing in welfare and woe with the people, he declared that if the Government wanted to show kindness to the people of India, the best way would be to act as required in the resolution.

AN ACADEMIC RESOLUTION.

Mr. D. E. Wacha opposing the resolution said the question was a very old one, and indeed it was as old as a quarter of a century, if not older. But the question was whether the charges were so exorbitant as to be pressed for in the present juncture. In Bombay, where expenditure was heavy he had to call the attention of the Government and pass certain strictures on it last year. He thought he was justified in having done so as he saw that the expenditure on that head had since fallen. But the present resolution was very academic, it lacked in suggestion, or in construction. The Government of India's tour charges had been going down, and there was no necessity for the resolution. He did not mean to suggest, however, that there might not be ways in which it might be further curtailed. He then referred to the rise in civil administration expenditure as a weak point. Thus while the growth in revenue had been only by 22 per cent. the expenditure had gone up by 26 per cent. Mr. Wacha again declared that the resolution which was very good indeed as an academic proposition lacked in suggestion or construction and he was sorry he had to oppose it.

SIR R. CRADDOCK'S REPLY.

Sir Reginald Craddock said in reply, that Mr. Sastri had limited himself to the financial side of the proposal, but Sir Craddock said that the administrative side could not be ignored and he had hoped that Mr. Sastri would remember that the Government had been described as the "sun-dried beaurocrats" and he hoped that he would not add to this period of sundrying. He added that he personally was not affected as he was going Home, but he felt he was bound to defend his colleagues, and after 27 years' service during which he had only had one week in the Himalayas, he could assure the Council that work was better and more effective when done in Simla.

Pandit Malaviya:—Did experience encourage it?

Sir Reginald Craddock:—I leave it for others to judge.

He then quoted from the works of Sir H. Maine and Lord Dalhousie, who both spoke of the advantage which resulted from the residence of the Government of India in the hills. He said there was a good deal of misapprehension as to the life in Simla. Simla was the workshop of the Empire. Mr. Shastri could not separate the financial argument from the administrative argument and he was glad that the representatives of Bombay and Calcutta had not supported the resolution and he hoped that they recognised that the work of the Government of India was inherently different from that followed by merchants, bankers, judges etc., in the cities of India. He also referred to the fact that there were already a number of people under canvas who could not live in tents through the hot weather and the acceptance of this resolution would involve much building and other expenses.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Sastri in reply said he would withdraw his resolution in deference to Sir Reginald Craddock, and in still greater deference to his friend Mr. Wacha, but before doing so he would like to touch on a few points raised in the debate. Sir Reginald had said that even some Indians found it necessary to go to the hills. But their position was different from that of the officials. The former went at their own expense, but the latter at the expense of the Government, and he would like to see how many officers would go to the hills if placed on the same footing as Indian vakils. But that was a trifling point. What he would like to emphasise was the need for the Government to show their willingness to place themselves on an equal footing, and quoted in this connection the impression produced 15 years ago in Madras when the Government were in the hills, while one of the districts was severely afflicted by famine. Mr. Wacha had opposed the resolution and he (speaker) must bow to his advice, but he thought that having succeeded in achieving something, nothing more need be done, at least not at the present juncture. But he would like to know, if not now, at a time when economy was being rigidly practised, when in the world was the time to come for the matter to be considered.

He then withdrew the resolution.

The Council adjourned till Thursday the 20th instant.

THE HUN IN FRENCH TERRITORY.

A BRUTAL RECORD.

M. Jean Monnier, a well-known French Protestant pastor, who returned after thirty months spent in invaded French teritory, describes in the "Matin" some of the brutalities which he knows have been inflicted on French people in German power, says the Paris. Correspondent of the "Morning Post."

During the latter part of his captivity he has been at Douai, and he quotes one case out of hundreds where last October, at three o'clock in the morning, six hundred men were seized and carried off to an unknown destination. The men were forced to cut down trees for trenches, any resistance being broken down by hunger, cold, and blows. M. Monnier mentions the case of one man who against orders showed a small light. He was at once killed by a sentry with his bayonet. He confirms the statement made elsewhere as to respectable women being medically inspected. Attempts he says, are being made by the Germans to disguise the character of the forced labour. Taxes of all possible sorts are impossed and cattle are requisitioned. Every patch of land is being cultivated.

Life is only made possible through the work of the Spanish-American Committee and by intensive cultivation, while for money the population rely largely on a local circulation, being confident that the Germans will be forced to redeem it. Industry and manufactures are at a standstill, largely owing to machinery having been seized for use in Germany.

M. Monnier concludes his article, as many other writers from the invaded territory have done, by expressing the absolute confidence felt by the sufferers in eventual victory and their conviction that no sacrifice can be too great to obtain it.

A message from the Limbdi says that H. H. the Idarvala Yuvarani Saheba has given birth to an heirapparent.

CAPT. THE HON'BLE I. FREEMAN-THOMAS.

(THIRD SKINNER'S HORSE.)

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

SON OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

[This is the first time a member of the family of the reigning Governor of a Province serves in an Indian Cavalry Regiment.]

BULLET SHOTS AT COMMISSIONER'S BUNGALOW.

MRS. LANG'S NARROW ESCAPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

At about 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon a bullet struck the verandah railing of the residence of Mr. Lang Commissioner of the Presidency Division. Mrs. Lang and her children were in the verandah at that time and if the bullet had not struck the railing Mrs. Lang would probably have been hit. Afterwards a second bullet struck a venetian curtain of the nursery window. The matter was reported to the police.

HORRIBLE CASE OF CANNIBALISM.

MOTHER KILLS HER SONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF GURU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 12.

A horrible case of murder is being tried before the Sessions Judge of Krishnagar in which three low caste women and their guru (religious preceptor) are charged with killing two boys. It was alleged that the mother of the deceased boys lost her husband and came recently to live with her mother and sister. The guru came one day and asked the mother to kill the boys and to cook their flesh and present it to the gods. He completely brought the women under his control, and the mother agreed. The mother stated that the guru put some paint on her forehead and she lost all affection for her sons. The two little children were then killed and the mother cooked the flesh and they all partook of it. The guru had told them that after cooked flesh was offered to gods, they would find the children alive. Everything was done as directed but the dead children never appeared again. The case is proceeding.

SIR H. BUTLER'S APPOINTMENT.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 12.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—Sir Harcourt Butler's appointment will give satisfaction to all classes though it necessarily delays the grant of an Executive Council to these provinces. Burma will lose him with regret while the United Provinces must be congratulated on securing his services.

Mrs. Neille Layton, an Anglo-Indian lady, whose husband has gone to Basra was found murdered in her house at Kanchrapara in Barrackpur sub-division. In this connection, Ralph Daniel, an Anglo-Indian was arrested.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

INFLUENTIAL MEETING AT HYDERABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 12.

At an invitation of the Hon. the Resident Mr. S. M. Fraser, a meeting was held this evening at Hyderabad Residency of all principal bankers, business men and others of standing. The Resident presided. The meeting was fairly large and representative of both interests and communities. Among those on the dais were Nawab Sir Faridoon Jung Bahadur, Political Minister, Mr. M. A. Hydari, Home Secretary, Mr. G. E. C. Wakefield, Revenue Secretary, Major A. B. Minchin, First Assistant Resident, Mr. N. Cater, and Mr. Fakruddin Ahmed, Account-General.

After referring to the war and England's gigantic efforts to secure victory and the realisation by India of her duty to help England, the Resident called on every one to invest in this War Loan and so hasten victory, bearing in mind the fact that by so doing they would be lending as an insurance of their country and their security, wealth and liberty. Proceeding he pointed out the magnificent example set by his Highness the Nizam.

Like other great Ruling Princes he said, his Highness was quick to realise that England's war is India's and India's war is equally a matter of life or death to the Native States." (Applause). "But I would remind you, he continued, that his Highness from the first placed all his resources at the disposal of the King Emperor and besides sending one regiment on active service his Highness has contributed regularly a sum of 3 lakhs a month during the 31 months the war has so far lasted. Further his Highness' Government took up 39 lakhs of the last 4 per cent War Loan and I have no doubt similarly they will place all their present available surplus at the disposal of the Government of India on this occasion. Again as the paper in your hand shows you the State has published the terms of the War Loan by means of a Jarida extraordinary throughout the dominions and has arranged special facilities for investors in mofussil to remit their money to Hyderabad. Last, but not least, as you will have just read in newspapers his Highness the Nizam, in order to give expression to his recognition of the supreme importance of the British navy and to take part in special effort which is being made throughout the Empire to finish the war has given a contribution of 100,000 pounds sterling to be applied particularly to anti-submarine campaign. It was only two days ago that I had the privilege of conveying to his Highness the warmest thanks of his Majesty's Government and of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for his magnificent gift. Such being the lead given to you by your illustrious ruler, I ask you principal business men of Hyderabad now to do your share."

Then followed short speeches. The translation of the speech was then read in Urdu by Rao Bahadur Krishnamachari. He followed up by declaring that all the money he had in the Bank of Bengal was handed over to the loan.

Nawab Sir Faridoonjung speaking next said that all his cash plus whatever the Bank would advance would be subscribed. Mr. Hydari spoke in a similar strain.

Then followed speeches by Raja Motilal, Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal, Khan Bahadur Shapurji Chinoy and others supporting England's cause and the desirability in helping her.

It is understood several lakhs was subscribed on the spot. Shapurji family leading by half a lakh of rupees. Many other leading men in fact most of them promised to give later the extent of their subscriptions and committees are being formed to facilitate this matter.

The Resident in concluding hoped the fruits of the meeting would be large.

Already committees are formed to explain to and encourage small investors. There is a general belief the response will not be unworthy of Hyderabad.

POONA MAHOMEDANS' MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 12.

A crowded meeting of the Mahomedans was held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Poona yesterday evening in support of the war loan.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer explained the object of the meeting and proposed Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collector of Poona, to the chair.

The Chairman spoke of the advantage of the War Loan and asked the Mahomedans to subscribe freely to it.

Other speakers at the meeting were Nawab Meer Ahmedali Khan, Mr. Abdul Latiff Abdul Wahed, Sardar Kazi Asmudin, Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, Mr. Miahboob Ali Khan, Kazi Noorodin and some others.

EFFORTS OF THE BANK OF MYSORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 12.

In connection with the Indian War Loan the Bank of Mysore has offered facilities for its constituents subscribing for loans by granting advances on easy terms and to receive repayment on instalments.

BRITISH TREASURY DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 12.

A despatch is published from the British Treasury drawing attention to the advantage in the national interest of avoiding remittances from the various parts of the Empire for investment in other countries otherwise than in British War issues. Attention is also called to exchange position as between the British Empire and America, special importance being attached to the avoidance of remittances to the United States.

SONS OF SARDAR MAHOMED AYUB KHAN.

SEVEN INTERNED IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says for political reasons seven sons of late Sardar Mahomed Ayub Khan, out of the nine who have been living in Lahore for many years past, have been interned and placed in the custody of Military authorities in Lahore Fort.

RED CROSS AUCTION SALE AT CALCUTTA.

RS. 75,000 FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12

The Red Cross Gifts auction sale organised by her Excellency Lady Carmichael in Government House grounds commenced this afternoon and lasted for more than four hours. The gifts placed at the disposal of Lady Carmichael for sale were numberless and varied from elephants, motor cars, race horses to jute bales and hair pins. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen both Indian and European. There was a keen competition and brisk bidding, Europeans figuring prominently among the bidders and buyers. Mr. J. C. Gaulsenan being the highest individual buyer for the day. Lady Carmichael herself auctioned a few things, Lord Carmichael and the Chief Justice being present during the sale. There was a competition when autographed photographs of Lord Carmichael and Lady Carmichael were put up for sale, the former fetching Rs. 3,000 and the latter Rs. 2,000. The proceeds of the day's auction sale amounted to approximately Rs. 75,000 which includes cash gift of about Rs. 25,000.

The sale will be continued to-morrow and as most of the attractive exhibits are still left it is likely the sale will continue for two more days. At to-morrow's sale an elephant, a gift by the Maharaja of Coochbehar, two motor cars by Messrs. W. Leslie and T. R. Pratt, an auxiliary yacht and some race horses will be sold by auction.

A NOCTURAL VISITOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

On Sunday night an unknown person entered a house in Ripon Street occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Pereira. The man effected an entrance into the bedroom of Mrs. Pereira. She noticed the intruder, but before she could raise an alarm, the man threw a blanket over her face which had the effect of producing unconsciousness. On regaining her senses she found that her wardrobe had been rifled and approximately Rs. 160 in cash and notes and about Rs. 300 worth of jewellery stolen. An examination being made a quantity of white powder was found sprinkled over the blanket that had been thrown over her face. The miscreant, it is said, again visited the house on two succeeding nights. The accused is described as a tall dark Indian.

A further report was received this morning giving particulars of the same acoused's visit to an old lady's residence in the same locality. Finding, it is said, that he was unable to get possession of any valuables he left after ill-treating the occupant.

LORD REAY AND THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

In reply to the telegram of condolence sent to Lord Reay by the Bombay Presidency Association, the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha President of the Association, has received the following letter from Lord Reay:—

February 7, 1917.
6, Great Stanhope Street,
Mayfair, W.

Dear Mr. Wacha,

I am deeply touched by the telegram tendering the condolences of the Bombay Presidency Association.

Lady Reay loved India and she kept a most grateful recollection of the many proofs of the friendly feeling manifested on so many occasions towards us.

Her interest in everything that concerned the welfare especially of the female population remained the same until she passed away peacefully.

I know that I can rely on the sympathy of the Bombay Presidency in this terrible void after 40 years of perfect happiness granted by God in His never failing mercy.

Pray convey my sincere thanks to the Association and believe me.

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) REAY.

PRESENTATION CEREMONY AT TO-DAY'S GARDEN-PARTY.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states that his Excellency the Governor intends at the Garden Party to be held to-day at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, to present:—

The Insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to Colonel N. Kirby, Lieut. Colonel J. G. Hojel, Lieut. Colonel J. H. Dickson, Commander W. R. B. Douglas, Lieut. D. W. Wilson, Mr. J. D. Flynn and Rao Bahadur Appaji Ganesh Dandekar.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class to Dr. Harold H. Mann and Mr. Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to Mr. Vaikuntrai Lallubhai Mehta, Mrs. Amy Orr, and Miss Maude Barnett.

The Sanad and badge of his title to Khan Bahadur Shaik Ebrahim.

CONSERVATION OF INDIA'S MAN-POWER.

LABOUR EMIGRATION PROHIBITED EXCEPT TO CEYLON AND F. M. STATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 12.

In order to conserve the man power of India for the purposes of labour in connection with the war the Government of India have thought it necessary to prohibit all labour emigration from the country except to the extent necessary to supply the minimum requirements of Ceylon and the Federated Malay States. For this purpose a new rule has been promulgated under the Defence of India Act. The Rule will come into force at once.

A GREAT HUMANITARIAN.

THE LATE REV. J. STRATTON.

All workers in the humanitarian cause will join in grief at the passing of the Rev. Joseph Stratton, M.A., who occupied the position of Treasurer of the British Union for several years, resigning only when ill-health compelled, in 1914. He died on January 11 after a few days' illness—probably from the effects of a fall sustained during a spell of slippery weather about a fortnight earlier—in his 78th year. Mr. Stratton had for twenty-eight years been Master of the Henry Lucas Hospital, a historic place where elderly churchmen of the working class and of good character pass their last days, each having his separate little dwelling and his own plot of ground in the large and beautiful garden. There the Master knew all the birds that built their nests under his anxious protection in the old trees and shrubs. It was a fitting scene for the retirement of one who had been a great humanitarian worker; but Mr. Stratton's life was to the end one of far greater activity than his age and environment might have prompted. He was no ordinary man. Humanitarianism was engrained in every fibre of his being, and he carried with it an indomitable courage, without which no reformer can achieve success. He was a member of the Humanitarian League soon after its formation in the spring of 1891, and for many years was deeply engaged in the agitation against the Royal Buckhounds, whose abolition took place shortly after the death of Queen Victoria on January 22, 1901.

There is no doubt that this happy consummation of a long struggle was mainly due to his personal labours. He had made a point, for years, of investigating every case of cruelty of which he heard through popular rumour in the countryside. Through him the public were informed of tame carted deer being impaled upon spiked railings when fleeing in terror from their pursuers. He would walk many miles to collect the data, and it was not always easy to learn the truth, every effort being made to hush up an "accident." In 1891 Mr. Stratton received a letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby, Secretary to Queen Victoria, stating that "the Queen has been strongly opposed to stag-hunting for many years past." This letter, being marked "Private," was honourably kept secret by the recipient until after the death of the Queen, when he considered himself free to publish it in order to refute contrary allegations made by devotees of the Hunt. The publication gave the "coup de-grace" to tame stag-hunting under Royal patronage.

Mr. Stratton did not allow himself to rest after this great achievement, but continued steadily to assist all genuine movements for the protection of animals, and finally became closely associated with the British Union in anti-vivisection work. He wrote many pamphlets and was the author of some charming verses, collected under the title of "Fireside Poems" and "Ethelfleda and other poems."

NEWFOUNDLAND'S PART IN THE WAR.

GEN. SIR FRANCIS LLOYD'S TRIBUTE.

Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London District, paid a visit to the 3rd London General Hospital on February 2, when he decorated two Newfoundlanders, Private O. Goodland and Sergeant J. J. Morrisey, with the Military Medal, says "The Times."

"Newfoundland is a comparatively small country of 240,000 inhabitants," said Sir Francis Lloyd, "but she has sent a quota to the Army equal to any part of the Empire, whether it be the Motherland or any other of the great dominions.

"We have come more than ever to pull ourselves together to end this struggle, and to end it as quickly as we possibly can. The sacrifices that have been made will continue in an ascending scale, and will have to be greater in the future. We must therefore put a period to them as quickly as ever we can. The German has proved himself beyond the pale of humanity, and to-day has gone further than he has ever done before.

"We must make it an absolute certainty that never again can the German put himself up against the world of civilization and try to inflict a brutal militarism on peoples all over the globe. I think that if we band ourselves together and co-operate as we are doing, and as things are shaping now, a period must come to the war, and the loss of life and terrible wounds will be put to an end in a glorious triumph over an enemy whose reign has been beneath contempt."

A telegram was read from the Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Walter Davidson, and the Premier, Sir Edward Morris, expressing the gratitude of the Government and people of Newfoundland for the honour conferred on the two soldiers, who showed and represented the old fighting strain in the loyal and ancient colony. There were nearly 5,000 more like them in the Army and Navy, the telegram concluded.

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This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee.)

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These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision, bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.

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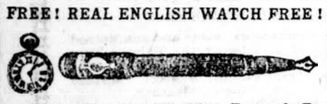

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IN LIBERTY'S DEFENCE.

THE PRICE OF AN IDEAL.

By a true enough instinct the popular imagination has always seized upon the arena as typical of the collision between paganism and Christianity, says a correspondent to "The Times." The few weak and helpless individuals confronting death on the egg-shaped space of sand, and, ringing them round, the vast concourse indolently or with cruel zest gazing upon the work of mutiliation sum up the resources, spiritual and material, of two ideals. Outwardly paganism triumphs and its rival is broken beneath its numbers and its strength. But to a philosophic eye, capable of gauging the thought behind the act, victory might already he seen declaring itself on the side of the apparently vanquished. For crushed, outnumbered, dying, their very death declared the presence of an idea greater than life itself; whereas among the onlookers scrutiny could detect no faith or purpose of such a price. Christianity was to live because it could command the sacrifice of life. Paganism was to die because it contained nothing worth dying for.

But the contrast merely illustrates the encounter of truth and falsehood throughout the course of history. The ideals that are to preside over the future of mankind are championed with a tenacity proportioned to their intrinsic value. Represented in their early stages by a few chosen spirits, whose fate it is to encounter and be crushed by the weight of the established order of things, they enter by degrees into a wider incarnation among the masses of the people. From few to many the light passes; and as it passes the struggle changes its character from persecution to more and more even contest, and finally to the victory of the incoming over the outgoing idea.

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

Such has been the routine. But through each phase of the struggle runs the old difference, the difference in the value of motives, the difference of the arena. One side has at its back all outward forms of strength, an iron will, an exact discipline, trained armies, an absolute control over all the resources of the State. The other relies directly on this, that it has a truth to communicate of the utmost importance to mankind. Quite obviously this is the secret of its strength; indeed, for long it has no other. Liberty starts as a war cry, a banner waved, a trumpet blown. Its battalions come after. It works like a kind of magic, for its power depends on no external things, but proceeds directly from within. It is going to be a light in the world, it is going to help mankind, it is by this way that the onward march of humanity lies. And, with that curious and profound instinct for what is of value to the race, the people gather round it and expose their naked breasts in its defence. The real strength of their cause is in itself, in the fact that it is no superimposed act of authority, but a living impulse and a living hope prompting to constant self-sacrifice. Indeed, the great loyalties are wonderful things! For this thought, for a good they could never see and a hope that would take centuries to fulfil, how many thousands have lived the lives of hunted deer and died upon the scaffold?

There is an advantage in recalling these things in this hour of trial. The lives we are offering up are the price of an ideal. Some say that truth prevails of its own nature, and no doubt speculative and purely rational truths may so prevail. But not the great controversial truths which lie at the root of progressive government and racial evolution. Liberty has never advanced through the arguments of philosophers, but through the devotion and self-sacrifice of its believers. It is as the victor in a hundred fights that it has come down to us. Again and again it has proved its inherent value by the sacrifices it has been able to command. Lives have paid the toll for every steps of its advance. And if in the present struggle the toll is heavier than ever before it is because the crisis is greater, because from the national scale the controversy has passed to the international. Our race has often bled for English liberty; it is called upon to-day to bleed for a European, a world-wide liberty. Moreover, its enemy is of like proportions. It would seem as if the Prussian State had been destined and set apart from the beginning to rally the forces of tyranny for their last encounter. By sheer efficiency, by the superiority not only ofher military genius but of her intellectual defence of tyranny as a principle, Prussia has gathered under her leadership all the scattered and hitherto ineffective elements of tyranny which exist in Europe. It is the little States that breed the big ideas. Palestine is one example, Greece another; yet a third is Prussia. The first stood for spiritual liberty, the second for intellectual liberty, the third for the tyrannic ideal complete in action and in thought.

VICTORY AND PATIENCE.

And in this last encounter it will be as in every other—that side will win which can endure longest and suffer most. In this world everything sooner or later fetches its price. Life by life the price of the truth we fight for has to be paid down until falsehood is outbid and gives up. There never has been any other way than this. Is liberty of more value than tyranny to men, then it can endure and suffer more. It is precisely those who realize most fully the nature of liberty, who think of it not so much as an end in itself but as a process of becoming, the germ as it were of a constant growth kept in motion by the exercise of the human faculties on all the problems of life—it is these who, estimating its influence on the centuries to come, least grudge the cost we are now paying for it. We ought not to grudge it. People who dilate on the sanctity of life and the horror of death and suffering take a too gross and material view of the human lot. We are privileged; it is not given to every generation to die for the truth.

MOROCCO DAYS.

"THE MAN WHO COULD NOT SIN."

When a descendant of a great Moslem saint whose tomb is one of the glories of Baghdad came to Fez there was quite a stir amongst the religious world, for not only was this personage possessed of great hereditary sanctity, but he brought with him as well the reputation of a blameless life of devotion, writes the Morocco correspondent of "The Times."

It was therefore only natural that the aristocracy of Fez took the greatest interest in the visit of this distinguished stranger. The Sultan had personally affixed the biggest seal of State to the instructions sent to the port where the holy man landed, so that no honour might be denied him; and it was a little escort of the Sultan's own guards and stable men who brought him to the northern capital.

Shereefian orders were given as to the manner of his entertainment. Members of the Sultan's own family were commanded to invite the saint daily to their houses, so that during his whole stay he might pass his days in the palaces of the great.

Never did any man's holiness stand more clearly revealed. The ascetic countenance, the lips moving ever in silent prayer, the rotating beads of his rosary that never ceased running through his tapering fingers, the downcast eyes more than half hidden in the shade of the soft draperies of his "haik," with their lids stained dark blue with "kohl"—all spoke to his blameless life; and before he had been in Fez above two or three days he was known in the city as "the man who could not sin."

It was on the fourth day of his visit—for he had spent the first two in seclusion and prayer and had been received by the Sultan on the third—that he was invited to take his midday meal in the palace of the Sultan's uncle, a man of high reputation and attainments. To meet "the holy man" the host had invited a score of his relatives and high dignitaries of the town—the flower of the Fez aristocracy.

Even more sedate than usual was this entertainment, to which, as is customary, the guests arrived before the hour, to allow time for the intricate and prolonged course of tea-drinking which precedes every meal in Fez. Nor did the "holy man's" attitude tend to enliven the party, for he paid little attention to anyone or anything, and sat in silent recitation of prayers and passages from sacred writings. When he was addressed he replied in monosyllables, without raising his head.

A desultory conversation among the other guests turned, as so many conversations did at that time—it was just before the French occupation of Morocco—on the subject of the intentions of the European Powers. The Sultan's uncle gave an account, interposed with many religious exclamations, of the visit of a Representative of ——, who had just left the Moorish Court. He finished his long address with these words:—

"It is clear, O my lords and brethren, that while Allah has bestowed upon us truth and learning, wisdom and righteousness, Satan has granted exceeding skill to the infidel—which will avail him nothing, as his soul is lost. The Ambassador himself gave me an object which is admirable notwithstanding its origin": and with this he produced from the voluminous folds of his raiment an immense gold watch; one of those watches that do everything—strike, repeat, show the phases of the moon, tell the days of the month and the week, and even possess, hidden away in their complicated works, a diminutive musical box.

"God is great!" breathed the guests as the host explained the wonders of his new acquisition. Other watches appeared from beneath the flowing robes of the company, but none could compete with this prodigy of watches, which with the more humble timepieces was passed from hand to hand for inspection and admiration.

Conversation became general; every man seemed to have a watch story to tell, except the guest of the day, who sat ever with downcast eyes. To him all this was worldliness.

Tea-drinking came to an end, and half a dozen slaves hurried in, swept up the crumbs of the almond cakes, collected the little tea-cups on to the great trays, and carried out the "samorass," the incense burners, and all the other articles which form part and parcel of a tea party in Fez. Then they re-arranged the pillows on the low divans, straightened the carpets, and sprinkled the guests with rose-water out of long-necked silver sprinklers.

It was then that it was discovered that the great gold watch had disappeared! Those of the other guests were there, spread about on divan and carpet, but this prince of timepieces had gone.

There was consternation among the guests—all but two. For the "holy man" seemed to take a very distant interest in what was passing, while the owner of the watch hastened to reassure his friends.

"One of the slaves has taken it," he said, "so it cannot leave the house. Think no more of it. A Christian gave it to me, but Allah will restore it. Think no more of it—and, indeed, it is the hour of midday prayer," and rising he led the way into the sunlit courtyard, where, having performed their ablutions, the guests formed themselves into two lines, one behind the other. Then the "holy man," as "Imam," took his place a little in front of the centre of the first line, and the whole company began their prayers and prostrations. In unison fell the cry of "Allah Akbar" as together they rose to their feet or bowed their foreheads to the marble floor. Next, cross-legged, each with his rosary in his hand, they sat in silent meditation, and the face of the saint seemed illumined by the depth of his devotion and the accumulated holiness of his blameless life.

Then clear in the silence of the sunlit court, from the depths of the robes of "the man who could not sin," the great gold watch struck 12 and played Weber's last valse.

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RESIDENTS IN INDIA are well acquainted with the trying conditions of the climate, which are responsible for so many ills, the chief of which is

LOSS OF VITALITY.

The symptoms are various, such as weariness, mental exhaustion, faintness, brain fag, and worst of all sleeplessness, which is so common during the hot summer nights but

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whatever the cause, is immediately relieved and the more serious after-effects are avoided by the immediate use of IXIDAMA which is the finest known TONIC for increasing the supply of nerve power.

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An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.

Be sure you get ROSE'S —there are many imitations.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

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Result of the War

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ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc

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INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received w be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War.

5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.

5½ per cent War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

Post Office 5-years Cash certificates (Issue of 1917-18)

Principal and Interest Secured on the assets and revenues of the Government of India.

The following prospectus of the Indian War Loan is published in a "Gazette of India" Extraordinary.

I. WAR LOAN 1929—1947.

Issue Price: Rs. 95 per cent. payable as follows:

For fully paid allotments: Rs. 95 per cent. on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs. 15 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5 per cent. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption.—If not previously redeemed, the War Loan 1929—1947 will be repaid at par on the 15th August, 1947: but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Loan or any part of it at par, on or after the 15th August, 1929, on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

Sinking Fund.—For the purpose of providing against depreciation in the market price of the War Loan 1929—1947, the Government of India undertake to set aside annually a sum equal to one and one-half per cent. of the amount of the War Loan 1929—1947 to form a fund to be used for the purchase of securities of that loan for cancellation, whenever the market price falls below the issue price.

II. WAR BONDS 1920 AND WAR BONDS 1922.

(FREE OF INCOME TAX).

Issue Price: Rs. 100 per cent. payable as follows:

For fully paid allotments: Rs. 100 per cent. on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs. 20 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that day be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5½ per cent. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption: War Bonds 1920 are repayable on the 15th August, 1920, War Bonds 1922 on the 15th August, 1922.

III. POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

(FREE OF INCOME TAX).

FOR

RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50, AND. RS. 100,

PAYABLE 5 YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

ISSUE PRICE:

RS. 7-12, RS. 15-8, RS. 38-12' AND RS. 77-8

These certificates may also be cashed at the Post Office of issue at any time during the five-year period at the rates prescribed in the Loan Notification.

FORM OF SECURITIES.

1. Securities in respect of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922, will be issued at the option of the applicant (to be stated in his application) in the following forms—

(1) Inscribed Stock Certificate transferable by deed;

(2) Promissory Notes transferable by endorsement;

(3) Bearer Bonds transferable by delivery.

In the absence of any specified option, securities will, in the first instance, be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificates.

INCOME-TAX.

2. Interest on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 will be exempt from income-tax but not from super-tax.

Interest on War Loan 1929—1947 is not exempt from income-tax or super-tax, Income-tax will be levied in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act.

CONVERSION RIGHTS.

3. For every Rs. 100 (nominal) of War Loan 1929—1947 taken up, the subscriber may convert Rs. 150 (nominal) of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans, or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, of the Government of India, and receive in lieu thereof War Loan 1929—1947 at the rate of—

Rs. 65 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3 per cent. loan converted.

Rs. 70 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3½ per cent. loan converted.

Rs. 92 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 4 per cent. Conversion Loan converted together with such further amount of War Loan as may be required to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100, subject to the payment in cash of this further amount less one anna in the rupee.

4. Conversion rights may be exercised at any time after the 1st November, 1917, but not later than the 15th January, 1918. Conversion warrants will be negotiable and will be issued in Bearer form.

5. Securities of War Loan 1929—1947 issued by conversion will bear interest from the 15th August, 1917. No interest will be paid separately in respect of the cash payments made under clause 3 above.

6. Holdings of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922, do not carry any right of conversion into any future issue that may be made by the Government of India.

7. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 (other than applications through the Post Office) may be presented any day from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Friday, the 15th June 1917, to any of the following officers or persons:—

(1) The Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Provincial Accountant General or Comptroller,

(2) The Secretaries and Treasurers, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, at their Head Offices, or the Agents of these Banks at any Indian Branch, and

(3) Officers in charge of Government treasuries at district headquarters.

8. Applications must be for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum.

9. Applications for the sum of Rs. 100 only must in all cases be accompanied by full payment, namely, Rs. 95 in the case of War Loan 1929—1947, and Rs. 100 in the case of War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922.

10. Applications for sums of Rs. 200 or more in War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922 may be either for:—

(a) Fully paid allotments, or

(b) Instalment allotments.

11. A commission of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of cash applications bearing their stamp, but this commission will not be allowed in respect of applications received through the Post Office, including applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates, or in respect of applications for conversion.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Accountant General or any Bank or broker or any District Treasury.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

12. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorised to transact savings bank business from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

13. Applications through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs. 25 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 22,500 in all under this Notification, of which not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1929—1947; not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 23.

Notes—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be permitted irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1929-47 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

14. Amounts applying for must be paid in full with the application and are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided his aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 13.

15. The payments due as in the preceding clause may be made in either of the following ways or partly in each:—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing at the credit of the applicant's savings banks account if he has one;

(b) By a payment in coin or currency notes, or by a crossed cheque drawn on a recognised Bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such Bank is established.

16. Securities in respect of applications made through the Post Office will be issued either in the form of Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates. Securities thus issued may be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

17. Interest payable on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 is exempt from income-tax. Securities of the War Loan 1929—1947 are specially exempted from income-tax if deposited with the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for so long as they are so deposited.

18. An applicant for War Loan 1929—1947 through the Post Office will receive a negotiable Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above.

19. Conversion of securities of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, will, subject to the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities tendered for conversion are already in deposit with, or were originally purchased by the converter through, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November, 1917, and before the 15th January, 1918,

(a) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up; and

(b) Of the securities (if any) endorsed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Post Office.

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

CERTIFICATES FOR RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50 and RS. 100 PAYABLE FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

20. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the 1st April, 1917, at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

21. These Certificates will be in four denominations:—

Rs. 10 obtainable on payment of Rs. 7-12.
Rs. 20 obtainable on payment of Rs. 15-8.
Rs. 50 obtainable on payment of Rs. 38-12.
Rs. 100 obtainable on payment of Rs. 77-8.

22. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years' period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates prescribed in the Loan Notification.

23. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,500 irrespective of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 3 per cent., 3½ per cent., or 4 per cent. Rupee Loans, or of War Loan 1929—1947 or War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922.

24. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General of the Circle in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

25. Forms of applications for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

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THE WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE.

(Only a few reasons why preferred so popular).
It is far superior to any stove with wick.
No soot or smell because it is wickless.
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Takes any grade of kerosine oil and produces a powerful blue flame.
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TONE UP
WAKE UP

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about which a rider says as under:—Please note that this party even to-day is using the machine though more than six years in constant use. It must be understood that it is an English made machine and not any cheap machine under fictitious name.

Bombay, 20th February, 1915

Dear Sirs,

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Now read the following specification which will explain all.

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Wheels—28" X 1¾ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
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Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ld. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickel plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs. 100. nett cash or V.P.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Whilst ordering, please mention the correct size, also send money order or postal order of Rs. 20 with the order. Packing in a crate ready to ride will cost Rs. 5 extra.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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